The Sydney Morning Herald.

VOL LIII.

Creek Road, Melbourne, nghter, creet, Mrs. H. Pency G. Analie Cottage, Pea-liven Harses, of a son-ace, Hurse Shoe Creek, Wishart Downer, of a

sis residence, Penrith, Joseph of the late Mr. William Bruce

her residence, Prospect, of sloved wife of Mr. William

M TO A UC K LAND DIRECT.

M TO A UC K LAND AND AUSTRA
WAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
PRINCE ALFRED,
H. S. Machia, tommander,
opatchel for AUCKLAND, with the English
ived, January 15th, taking carge and passenlytes.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager

E RALAND GOLD FIELDS.—
INAMA NEW ZEALAND AND AUSNEOVAL MAIL STRAMSHIP

OTAGO,
T, Rendall, commander,
parches for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGNTERBURY, OTAGO, BLUFF, and MEL-

corpe and passengers for TARANAKI, and for NAPIER. MONDAY, January 15th, at noon. will not be received on day of satings, the or passage apply at the Company's Office, herf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager. 1 T I K A G O L D-F I E L D S. Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Roys

my's Steamship CLAUD HAMILTON, patched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLING-STERBURY, and OTAGO, taking passengers for HOKITIKA, THURSDAY, January 4th. JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager. NSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S
STEAMSHIP
LADY BOWEN,
sputched on WEDNESDAY, drd January, at

BRISBANE and IPSWICH. new leing received into the Co.'s Stores.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager,
Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

LOAW WART, SQUEEZ-STOOK.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

BOURKE - CITY OF MELBOURNE, TO
REGOW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5; not

KGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

RIVER.—Goods received on SATUR-and forwarded per COLLAROY, on MONDAY

NG RIVER - SAMSON, 24 hours after SEANE — CAWARRA, TO-MORROW RNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.00; and Steamer REDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.30; WEGROUGH. — EAGLE, WEDNESDAY

EER RIVER.—JAMES PATERSON will sarge to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON ILLIAMS
DENISON via GLADSTONE.—RANGA-WEDNESON via GLADSTONE.—RANGA-WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, at 5 p.m.
ISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at YEOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—RENCE, TUEBDAY, 2nd instant.
CKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and J DENISON.—WILLIAMS, about 9th

Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street. ER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION y inclusive,
FROM SYDNEY,
at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEW-

LE. NESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON to ENCE TOWN direct, via NEWGASTLE AYMOND TRAACE. NESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH. SIDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEW-LE, calling at Martin's WHESON. BDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH. SIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH. Wartin's What received on THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the FATERSON. SIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH. Wartin's What received on MONDAY, olds per steamer on MONDAY NIGHT, from

ydney.
FROM MORPETH.
DAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
DAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
NESDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEW-

LB.

SPIAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.

AY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

RBDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWFILE. fakia, steamer, to PATERSON TOWN-on WEDNESDAY, at 6 a.m. fot of Market-street.

N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.— BIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF TILE.

DNESDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATER-LARENCE TOWN, via NEWCASTLE and ID TERRACE.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager. R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship URARA, for AFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEW-t. TURSDAY, at 10 p.m.

TO TWOFOLD BAY. The fast and ful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Hoselton, will leave the Commercial Wharf on THURSat noon, bt or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, leyd's Chambers.

TO MELBOURNE (calling at TWOFOLD

To MELBOURNE (calling at TWOFOLD

The fast and powerful stefunship

S. The fast and powerful stefunship

MSS, T. Heselfon, commander, will leave the
Wharf, on THURSDAY next, at noon,
the following reduced rates:

53 15 0

N'S EAY STEAMER THIS DAY, the STA leaves Circular Quay at 10.30, 2.30

ASTA leaves Circumstrate and 6.
Return tickets, Is DN'S BAY STEAMER.—THIS DAY, the IRALD leaves Woodloomooloo Bay at 10 30, on's Bay at 12 and 6. Return tickets, 1s.

TEMEST BEACH. MANLY BEACH. MANLY ACH.—The steamship CITY OF NEW-till leave the Circular Quay, at 9 a.m. and lay. Return tickets, 2s 6d each. DND RIVER, to Pelican Tree and Lismore,— mer WALLABY receives cargo on Tuesday

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOLLONGONG. - Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER, direct. - Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 7.
KIAMA. - Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
LLADULIA. - Comerang, TO-MORROW, at noon,
MORUYA. - Comerang, TO-MORROW, at 10 on.
SHOALHAVEN. - Libilong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA. - Hunter, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m. STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN,
TO MORROW MORNING, at 8, and on PRIDAY
fillowing, at same hour; leaving GOSPORD each day at
2 p.m.
Phonix Wharf.

DARRAMATTA STEAMERS. EXCURSION at HALF the RAILWAY FARES.
Commodicus Steamers ply between Parramatia and

EAGURNION at HALF the RAILWAY FARES.
Commodious Steamers ply between Parramatia and
Sydney, as follows — WEEK DAYS,
From Pheenix What—at 9 and 11 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From Parramatia—at 7 and 11 a.m., 1 and 3 p.m.
From Parramatia—7 a.m. and 4 p.m. From Sydney—
5 a.m. and 6 p.m. FARES:
Cabin, 1s.6d, return, 2s.6d. Steerage, 1s.; return, 1s.6d,
being 9d only each way.
CONTRACTS

being 9d only each way.
CONTRACTS

fl 5a per month, available for all the boats between the beautiful and Sydney.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—
Fast and commodions steamers from the PHENIX
WHARF, daily, to HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RVDE, viz.—
From PHONIX WHARF at 7, 9, 11, a.m.; 1, 3.30,

and 6 j.m.
Frem RYDE, calling at GLADESVILLE and HUN-TEK'S HILL, viz., 7.40, 8.40, 11.40, a.m.; 1.40, 3.40, aud 4.40 p.m.
Extra boat from PHUENIX WHARF, 6 p.m., leaving GLADESVILLE at 6.45 p.m. for Hunter's Hill and

On SUNDAY: from PHCENIX WHARF, 9 and 9.30 a.m.*; 2.30 and

6 p.m.
From RYDE, 7.40 a.m., and 4.40 and 5.30 p.m.
* To Hunter's Hill only, leaving that place at 10 a.m.
These boats all ply at the very lowest fares, both as to ordinary fares and mentally contracts.
Phoenix Wharf, December 30.

Phonix Wharf, December 30.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.—
GREATER REBUCTION OF FARES.—On and after the 1st Japuary, 1866, the Company's steamer YSABEL will continue to ply between King-atreet Wharf and Hunter's Hill and Tarban, to within ten minutes' walk of the Asylum and Gladesville, at a further reduction of tarse, as under .—Monthly contracts, 1ss, ladies' ditto, 10s; youther 10s; children, 5s. Families as per arrangement. Pares.—cabin, 1s.; ditto return, 1s. 61; steerage 9d, ditto return, 1s.; children under 12, return 64. Pleasure parties at lower rates. On holidays, excursion tickets, cabin, return, 1s. Further reductions will be made when ne assays, and as seon as the Company can extend the trips of its boats to Ryde and Pennant Hills.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY—Steamer YSABEL, from King-street Wharf to Runter's Hill and Tarben, on NEW YEAR'S DAY, at 7, a.m., 8.45, 11, 12.30, 2.30 p.m., 4.15, and 6; returning from Tarban and Hunter's Hill at 8.10, 9.35, 11.30, 2 p.m., 3.30, 5, and 7;—conveying passengers to the HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA and back for is.

N.B.—The 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. steamer will go to Hunter's Hill only.

TOR BICHMOND RIVER, going to PELICAN TREE and LISMORE,—The schooner COM-MERCE, now receiving cargo and sails TURNDAY EVENING. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

NOR BOWEN, PORT DENISON and CLEVR-LAND BAY.—The fine schooner PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, will sail TO-MORROW. For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

MOLISON and BLACE.

PRITON'S QUEEN, 190 tons register, Maicolm Brown, commander, being under charter, will sail on FRIDAY, 5th January.

For fright or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and Co., Charlotte place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR TARANAKI.— The dipper schoener HARRIET KING, J. M'Donald, concunned, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF direct.—The clipper schemer SUSANNAH BOOTH Willing, master, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR DUNEDIN, calling off HOKITIKA to land Pas-sengers.—The fine schooner SARAH PILE, Yull, master, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will sail in master, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR WANGANUI.—The MAGBLLAN CLOUD,
Walkly, master. For theight or passage, apply to
T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

Only VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.— The favourite regular trader KATE, P. Carter, commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 6th January. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRKLAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

O'NLY VESSEL for TAHITI and HERVEY'S
GROUP.—67 The Al clipper yacht CORAL
dUBEN. G. H. Trayte, commander, will be quickly
dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market
Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd'schambers.

FOR SHANGHAI direct,—Three first-class passengers on be booked at once by applying to JAMES WELSH, Circular Quay.

FOR SHANGHAL.—För light freight and passongors only.—The Al chipper ship, NAOMI, 709 ton register. Philip Sayers, commander, will sail on or before 10th January. Has superior accommodation for Salcon passen-Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The Al Aberdson clipper ship STRATHDON, G. H. Pile, commander, will sail as shore on the 26th January, 1866. Wool received at Flood's Blackwall Stores. Carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply on board; or to GIL-CHRIST, WATT, and CO.

CHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The Al Aberdeen clipper ship Col.ONIAL EMPIRE, 1304 tons register, James forse, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on beard, and a large portion of her wool engaged, will have qikk dispatch. Has excellent saloon and second-class accommodation. Carries an experienced surgeon. Apply to Captain ROSS, on board, of the Circular Quay; oto JACOB L. MONIEFIORE, REU Exchange.

TOR LONDON.—TO FAMILIES AND PASSEN-GERS FOR ENGLAND.

The magnificent Black Bull Auxiliary Screw Steam Sulp G R E A T V I C T O R I A.

4000 tons, 500 horse power indicated, will Sail early in 1866 from S Y D N E Y FOR L O N D O N.

The superb deck saloons are, for elegance, comfort, convenience, and general arrangements, unequalled by any other skip in the Australian trade; and superior accommandation second calin, intermediate, and stoerage.

An experienced Surgeon accompanie the ship.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT;

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.
For Wool and Passengers.
It osail 15th January.
For LONDON, the YOUNG ENGLAND,
5-6 L. 1,1 register veritas, 1017 tons,
Alexander Clark, commander.
Vool received at Flood's Blackwall Stores.
YOUNG, LARK, and BRNNETT;
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON.— The splendid clipper ship BOTANIST, Al 20 years, 1150 tons register, Jame Edgar, commander, has the whole of her dead weight on board, and is now receiving wool at Flood's Stors. Stors.

Fir terms of freight or passage, apply to WILLIS,
MERRY, and CO., Pitt-street; or to YOUNG, LARK,
and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

and DENNET'I, George and Margaret streets.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON, to sail 10th January, 1866, the splendid Al 20 years clipper ship PHILOSOPHER, Alexander Ross commander. Has the whole of her dead weight and a large portion of her wool on board. Wool received at Massiche's Riores.

SAUNDERS and CO., George-street, PREDERICE EBSWORTH, New Pitt-street.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1866.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Passengers.

The magnificent ship
PBRSIA,
3000 tons, the largest ship in the harbour, is now fast loading, and will rail sarly in JANUARY.

Passengers are requested to make their arrangements as soon as possible.
For terms of freight or passage apply to GEORGE A.
LLOYD and CO., Agents, 364, George-street; or Captain SMITH, on board, at the Circular Quay.

TOOR. LONDON Afters. To sail 15th January.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail 15th January.— The first-clars Aberdeen clipper barque ASIA, 400 tons, Captain Longmuir, having all her dead weight on board, and being a small ship, will be dispatched on the

board, and the board of the board of Captain LongMuir. or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

TOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—
For LONDON.—The new clipper ship GENERAL
LEE, Al at Lloyd's 14 years, now on first voyage, 987
tons register, William Cratichank, commander. Has
two cabins disengeged, for which immediate application is
necessary.

YOUNG, LARK, and HENNETT; WILLIS, MERRY, and UD. FOR LONDON, The Al clipper ship and regular trader CINDERELLA, 877 tons register, Edward Williams, commander, has a large portion of her wool organged, and will have quick dispatch, receiving wool at Maraden's stores.

SHIP DAMASCUS, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd January, or they will not be recognised.

Passengers are requested to pay the balances of their passage money on the same day,

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE...

CAPTAIN IRVINE, of the ship STAR OF BRUNS WICK, will not be responsible for any debts con tracted by the crow without his authority. Sydney, 30th December, 1865.

Sydney, 30th December, 1865.

TOR CHARTER, the C. and R. R. S. N. Co.'s swift and powerful Steamship URARA. She is it splendid order in hall, bellers, and engines, and carries large earge on light draught of water.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary. CHARTER Wanted, a VESSEL to load for HONG-KONG. MOLISON and BLACK.

VESSEL, Wanted to purchase, of 150 tons burthen draught of water no object, MOLISON and BLACK.

BLACK.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the steam-ship TASMANIA.

Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

DEAD WEIGHT for CALCUTTA, ironbark railway sleepers. W. W. BURT, 272, Pitt-street. FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the clippe schooner SEA WITCH. R. T. FORD and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the brigs DER-WENT and SEA NYMPH, both now at Market TO SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, EXCURSIONISTS, &c.—The H. R. N. S. N. Co., a steamship PATER.

SON may be engaged for tewage (long distances), excu-sion tripe, &c. F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

OVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—
GREAT SOUTHERN and WESTERN and WINDSOR and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

Excursion Tickets will be issued, at all stations, to all stations, on SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MODDAY beat, available for return until and for the No. 3 up train on Tuesday, January Jua, 1800.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 27th December, 1865.

JOTICE.—TRAM CARS will run to and from Redfern Station and Circular Quay every HALF HOUR. Eldren will be charged the urnal fare. J. O'DWYER, Conductor.

ONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of a Temperance Hall at Tempe, ok's River, in connection with the "Rising Sun," No. 4 islon of the above, will take place on MONDAY, 1st

W. H. PASTIELD, is, or SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The Halfyearly General MEETING of the Sharsholders of the above Company will be held, at the Exchange, on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1886, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the Six Months ending 31st December, 1865; and to transact each other business as may be brought before the mostling.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS

A PUBLIC MEETING of the members and friends of the above will be held in the Hall of the Institution on TURSDAY, and January, 1866. Two propositions will be placed before the meeting. First. To pass the property over to the Munisipal Coun-il or. First, To pass use proyons, or cit or.
Secondly to elect trustess, and effect such a remortgage of the premises as will preserve them for the purposes for which they were sreeted.

Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

J. W. ALLPASS, Hon. Sec.

CIVIL BERVICE CLUB.—A Ballet MEETING of the Members will be held, at the Club House, on TUESDAY, 2nd January, at 4 pm.
S. M. MOWLE, Honorary Secretary.

TINION CLUB.—NOTICE.—A balloting MERTING of the members of this club will be held on TUESof the members of this club will be held on TUE!
DAY, the 2nd of January, from 1 to 2.30 p.m.
By order,
THOMAS C. BENTLEY, Secretary.

A USTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.— The regular meeting of the above Club for the annual election of Committee, and other general business, is POSTPONED, by order of the Committee, till the 19th instant.

BUCHAN THOMSON, Hon. Sec.

M ASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, No. 390.—Monthly Meeting on FUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. BALMAIN MUSICAL UNION.—Practice will be resumed (after the holidays), THIS EVENING, at

o'clock p.m. FRANCIS SPENCE, Hon. Secretary. PHANCIS SPENCE, Hon. Secretary.

PANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH for this BANK in THIS DAY opened at CAMDEN, for the transaction of all ordinary banking business.

SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.

Sydney, 25th November.

THE CITY BANK, — NOTICE.—The public are informed that this Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, ist January (proximo), for the Half-yearly Balance. Customers are requested to send in their pass-books to be seen in their pass-

By order of the Board, J. THOS. FORD, Manager, Sydney, 28th December, 1865. ENGLISH SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—MONDAY, let proximo being a Bank Holiday, the Board will meet for the discount of bills on TUESDAY, the 2nd, at noon.

P. A. STRATFORD, Manager.

20th December, 1865.

29th December, 1865.

A USTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.— This
Bank is CLOSED TO-DAY (Monday, 1st January
1866) for the Half-yearly Balance of Accounts.
Customers are requested to send in their Pass Books to
be made up.

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

A USTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COM-PANY.—NOTICE.—THIS DAY, Monday, being New Year's Day, no goods will be received or deliverel at this wharf, except perishable goods and live stock.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussez-street.

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SO-CIETY.—THIS DAY (Monday) being a General Holiday, the Officer of the Sorbety will be CLOSED. By order of the Board, ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

SURRY HILLS PENNY BANK, St. Michael's School, Fitzroy-street, will be OPENED for BUSI-NESS on MONDAY EVENING next, January 8th. J. G. EWER, Hon. Sec. WHITE GOAT (with kid) taken from 89, Palmer street, on Thursday last; a search warrant to hand.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FERSONS ADVERTISED FOR

LLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS
TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER, direct.—kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 7.
KIAMA.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
The magnificent ship
P B R S I A,
Captain J. H. Smith,
Smith,
Smith,
Smoth Adversarily received by EDWARD J. HAWKSCaptain J. H. Smith,
Smith,
Smoth Adversarily received by EDWARD J. HAWKSCaptain J. H. Smith,
Smith,
Smoth Advantage.

PHILLIS WARLAND is requested to CALL at the Post Office for a LETTER of importance. Post Office for a LETTER of importance.

VICTOR WILLIAM DORSEY, won of Dr. DORSEY, of Ipswich.—Letters of importance are awaiting you at the office of the undersigned. Any person aware of the present address of the abovenumed gentleman will oblige by communicating with ARTHUR CUBITT, Missing Friends' office, Bridge-street, Sydney.

J. STUART, Painter, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous patrons for past favours, boys to inform them that he will relinquish his business in March nist. The stock of paperhangings, colours, brushes, and attists' tools, &c., is selling at half-price. To those who say require any work performed in the interval, he will be happy to attend to ft. The SHOP and PREMISES to U.S.7. 161, Pitt-atreet.

E5 REWARD.—STOLEN or Strayed on the night of 27th December, Thirteen GESE, One Dack, and a little Dog. The above reward will be paid if stolen, on conviction of the third; and £1 if strayed, on returning them to JAMES LYE, White Hart Inn, Parramstta.

210 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Soven Hills, a black HORSE, branded JW on near shoulder, lump on off hock, aged. The above reward if stoles, or £1 if strayed. TIMOTHY BRIEN, Seven Hills. 1 REWARD.-Lost, from 159, Clarenca-street, a black DOG, answers to the name of "Dingo." Anyone returning the same to JAMES DRUREY, 159, Clarence-sired, will receive the above reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a Red COW, branded-AN on ribs, with a short piece of repe on the horns. HBNRY REDMAN, No. 37, Kensington-street.

CHILD LOST -- Yesterday afternoon a girl named MARIA HOLLINGDALE, 6 years old, left her parents' residence, No. 7, Glamcester-street. Dress-Black crape hat, white pinather, black skirt, black boots. Any person bringing her to the above address will greatly oblige her discondate parents. LOST, Bay HORSE, Saddle, and Bridle, on Botany Read. Heward at Coleson's Hotel, Market Wharf.

STRAYED into my yard on Friday, 20th instant, two GEESE. Any one claiming them as their property can have them by paying expenses and this advertisement. THOMAS BALDWIN, Excert Lane.

NOTICE.—If Captain JAMES JOHNSON does not come and pay all DEBTS due to me within seven days from this date, his goods in my possession will be sold to defray expenses. Mrs. JAMES WALL, 85, Yurongstreet.

NOTICE.—The undersigned CAUTIONS all persons from cutting down or removing any timber or stone from his 276 acres of land, adjoining the east boundary of the Pilgrim Inn, Bathurst Read; on the south by the Railway, and on the north by the Bathurst Road. Nor will persone be permitted to remove atone or timber from his 65 acres of land, situated between Wessoe's land on the west, by Rodd's on the coast, new Bathurst Road to the south, and the Old Road on the north.

For perticulars apply to Mr. WASCOE, Pilgrim Inn; or to W.H. ROVELL, Goulburn.

NOTICE—We have this day disposed of our interest in the Tobacco Business, carried on for the last sixteen years at 284, George street, under the name of J. M. LBIGH and CO., to our late Manager, Mr. A. W. SUTTON, for whom we solicit a continuance of the favours hitherto so liberally accorded to ourselves.

WATKINS and LEIGH.

Sydney, 1st January, 1866. Reforring to the above. I beg to intimate that, having ment, and having made arrangements for the importation of goods to meet its requirements, I shall be prepared to continue the business in the same manner as that in which it has been hitherto conducted.

Sydney, 1st January, 1866.

Sydney, 1st January, 1866.

Dissolution of Partnership hitherto existing between James Alexander John Maclesd and Thomas Roe Carter, trading together as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at Bowen, Port Denison, and at Rockingham Bay, under the firm of MACLEOD, UARTER, and CO., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All debts due to the said firm are to be paid to James Alexander John Macleod, who will discharge all claims against the firm. The business, both at Bowen and Rockingham Bay, will be carried on as usual by James Alexander John Macleod, under the firm of Macleod, Catter, and Co. Alexander John Macleod, under the 11rm of America. Certer, and Co. Dated at Bowen, Port Denison, this 9th day of June,

The undersigned have entered into Partnership, as Merchasts and Commission Agents, at Bowen, Port Desilson, under the firm of MACLEOD, RADCLIFFE, and COMPANY; and at Liverpool, England, under the firm of 8. W. RADCLIFFE and COMPANY.

Dated at Sydney, this 22nd day of December, 1865.

J. A. J. MACLEOD.

Witness to signature of both parties—T. FENWICK SMITH.

WE HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED of our BUSI-NESS, carried on in the premises known as "Leigh's Bonded Steres," to Meser. GEORGE SMITH and CO., whose Mr. Smith has managed the business for some years, and for whom we solicit a continuance of the support hitherto so liberally accorded to us.

Sydney, 1st January, 1866. In entering upon the business of Banded Storekeepers, we trust, from the well known experience of our Mr. Smith, to merit a continuance of that support hitherto so amply afforded to "Leigh's Bunded Store."

Sydney, 1st January, 1866. PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. - Mr. WILLIAM OSWALD GILCHRIST has this day been admitted a partner in our firm of GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

JOHN GILCHRIST,

(By his attorney, John B. WATT,)

JOHN B. WATT,

JOHN B. WATT,

Sydney, Ist January, 1866.

T HAVE THIS DAY taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr.

I HAVE THIS DAY taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr.

NORMAN JOHN CROCKER, and the business
will breafer be conducted under the style and firm of
OLLIVER and CHOCKER, Wholesale Grocers and
Importers, 519, George-street, Sydney.

HARRISON and JONES, Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents, are now prepared to undertake the sale of FAT STOCK BY AUCTION, and have suitable paddocks for their reception in connection with the Victoria Verge Extension.

paddocks for their reception in connection with the Victoria Yards, Petersham.
They are also prepared to receive WOOL AND TALLOW for sale or shipment, and liberal advances made if consigned to their agreets in London.
STATION SUPPLIES purchased and forwarded on the 78, King-street, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto conducted in the name of L. M. Harrison (late R. Forbes), Stock and Station Agent, will in future be carried on in the name of HABRISON and JONES, at 78, King street, lat January, 1866.

CIRCULAR.—The undersigned having this day re-Ulargulahed his business as Oil Morchant, &c., bogs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and constituents for the kind support so long afforded him.

WILLIAM HARBOTTLE, Oil Morchant, George-

THE CREDITORS of Mr. W. W. BUCKLAND,
Macquaric place, are requested to render a Statement
of their Claims, to the undersigned, Exchange-corner, Sydney, December 30th, 1865. FURE IN ST. MARY'S BURIAL-GROUND,
SOUTH CREEK.—The undersigned bog to thank
those parties who so atrenuously exerted themselves in
gutting out the fire in the above named Church of England
Burial-ground on Thursday, the 28th instant, thereby saying the church and many of the grave encissures from utter
destruction.

J. KING LETHBRIDGE, Acting Church warden.
W. BEECROFT, Church wardens.
St. Mary'a, December 20th, 1865.

G BORGE FOX and CO., Carriera, 479, George-atz

PRICE TERSEPENOB.

ORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE and GAR-DENERS' CALENDAR will be published on the 1st January. No. 1, Vol. 111. containing lithographic drawings of new Fuschias, a copious calendar of gardening operations for the month, together with general information on gardening matter. May be had of all seedsman and booksellers. Price 1s., or 18s. per annum, payable in advance. SHADLER'S Machine Bread Bakery, 69, Hunter-A. R. RMERSON and CO. Wine and Spirit Mer-chants, Importers of General Merchandise and Commission Agents, Hokitika. Commission Agents, Hokitiks.

A CARD.—The Auction Business for 1866.—Mr.
ROBERT MURIEL baving an Auctioneer's
oneral License for the ensuing year, will be happy to
ndertake in Sydney or the Country sales of Household
urniture. Books, Articles of Vertu, Stocks of Drapery,
rocery, Ironmongery, and every description of Gonoral
terbandise. **. Communications addressed No. 161,
lacquarie-street North, will meet with an immediate
ply. December 29th.

THE OLDEST, cheapest, and most useful ALMANAC

THE OLDEST, cheapest, and most useful ALMANAC published in the colony.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1s, by post 1s. 4d., MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC AND HAND-BOOK for 1865.

Fifteenth year of publication.

204 pages of closely printed matter, containing, bosides the usual information to be found in first-class almanas—
The New Impounding Act Arrivals and Departures of Inland Mails Money Orders, towns and charges; Telegraph Stations and Charges; Stamp and Customs Dulios; Geograf Statistics of the colony; Law Calendar With a variety of information, colonial and general, suitable to all classes.

J. J. MOORE, Publisher, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

Sold in all the towns in the colony.

FTHE LATE FIRE IN KING-STREBET.—To reply. December 29th.

DEGOTARDI'S Sydney Printing House, Robinhood-lase. Chesp Li nogreps and Letterpress Printing.

R. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist, at home 9 to 12, 3 to 4, 220, Macquarie-street. GEORGE FOX and CO., General Carriers, 479, George-street.—Express Van for Goulburn, on TUESDAY; ditto for Buthurst, on WEDNESDAY; ditto for Cooms and Queenbeyan, on THURSDAY.

HERR SIPP, Professor of Music, No. 1, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

M R. H. MARSH will resume his Pianoforte Instruc-tions January 2nd. Terms at Elvy and Co.'s. M. HAROLD BREES, Architect, Mort's Passage, Highest references, Moderate charges,

MR. ARTHUR BALBIRNIE, Reat Collector, & ...

MR. EDEN, Surgeon-Dentist, 18, Elizabeth-street
MR. sorth. Artificial testh beautifully made to resemble
nature. Mishts re-made; and broken pieces, either in gold
or vulcarite, repaired equal to new. Attendance daily.

MILLIGAN, BROTHERS', Portrait Rooms, 84, King-street, will be open on New Year's Day Cartes de-visite at reduced prices. Distribution New Yoar presents on Monday.

REMOVAL.-F. G. LENDER and CO., from No. 58, New Pitt-street, to No. 10, New Pitt-street.

SYPNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rush-cutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. Emanuel, dentist, Fitt-st., opp. Toogood's Hotel. Established 1812.

W RIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers, 475, George-street; branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

W OOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—
IRWIN and TURNER (late Durhae and Irwin),
The undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins,
Thought, Hides, &c., for sale or shipment, and will make
liberal advances thereon.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The next Quarter will commence MONDAY, January 29th, and conclude FRIDAY, April 13th, 1866.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

ORMONDE HOUSE, Paddington.—Mrs W. BLAX-LAND will be at home every WEINTESDAY during the Vacation, to make arrangements for the ensuing quarter.

THE MISSES HOOPER will receive their Pupils, or MONDAY, 22nd instant. 28, Upper Fort-street.

BACKWARD BOYS.—A gentleman having a select Day School, and possessing the highest references, offers to the parents of boys whose education has been neg-lected, an unusual operatunity of having their children individually and carefully superintended, and the lost time as thoroughly as possible compensated for. Address Care, HERALD Office.

as theroughly as possible compensated for. Address Care, HERALD Office.

SANDS: SYDNEY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—

This valuable commercial work will be issued in JANUARY next, and the publisher desires to draw the attention of intending advertisers to the great advantages which it offers as an advertising medium.

The SYDNEY DIRECTORY is to be found in the office of nearly every member of the mercantile community, and in addition to its very large local circulation it is widely distributed throughout the world.

Copies for the use of passengers are supplied to every steamer sailing from Port Jackson; is all the principal hotels on the Overland Route, and in the larger Oriental ports, as Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, &c., to the Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Dublin, Paris, Leipsie, St. Petersburg, Berlim, Hamburg, New York, New Orieans, Toronto, Montreal, and, in fast, every leading commercial city throughout Europe and America.

The information will be collected and arranged by Mr.

dressed to the compact, George-street. JOHN SANDS, Pablisher, 332, George-street.

LPHA COTTAGE, William-street.—The duties of Mvs. and Miss STRAFFORD'S School will be med MONDAY, January 8th.

Circular Quay, 7th June.

M'CARTHY, SON, and DONOVAN.

IRWIN and TURNER.

JOHN T. HOBBS.

Rold in all the towns in the colony.

THE LATE FIRE IN KING-STREBET.—To ALFRED TOGOOD, Est, Rainbow Tavorn, Pitt and King streets.—Dear Sir,—I beg, as behalf of the No. 2. Volunteer Fire Company, to return my sincere thanks for the manner the above company performed their duty on the late trying occasion. It is no very seldom that the citizens whose property has been saved ever think of giving thanks, that it is in this instance doubly gratifying. And in acknowledging the receipt of your check for fill towards our picule, I sincerely hope and trust that you may be spared from the danger of another conflagration.

I remain, dear Sir, your faithfully.

Cerner King and Pitt streets. W. CAMB.

TENDERS received up to January 2nd, for removing Two Boilers off Campbell's Wharf, by water. For uticulars apply to WILLIAM DALTON, bottom of incastree:

TO MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS, BUILDERS, TO MERCHANTS, and others.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any partion of the stock of Mr. W. W. Buckland, Macquarie-place, consisting of coment, lagging, drain pipes, sheet lead, marble and slate mantel-piaces, boths, papier mache gools, &c., &c. Stock lists may be inspected at the office of Mr. BUCKLAND, where scaled tenders, addressed to Mr. A. H. J. BAASS, will be received up to January 8th, 1866.

Sydney, December 29, 1865. Nortice of REMOVAL E. HOLINGDALE, watchmaker and Jeweller, begs to intimate to his enstemers and the public in general, that he has removed to No. 166, King-street, next to Mr. Cole's, bookseller, three deers east of l'itt-street.

R EMOVAL — The offices of the undersigned are removed to the first floor of the Pacific Insurance Company's rew building, in Pitt-street North, immediately opposite the Bible half. TENDERS required for Brick and Stonework to five Houses, Glebe; Jabour only. H. B. Dobson, S. H. Road.

A D VALOREM DUTIES.

J. TURNER begs to inform the public that he still continues his una-unity low prices for really first-class garments to order, not withstanding the above duties have been imposed, and begs to assure gentlemen that may favour him with their commands, that every garment shall not only be perfect in fit, but unsurpassed either in make, style, or finish.

West of England famy tweed trousers and vest, to order, well chrunk, 35s.

Beautiful slik mixture suits, to measure, well mide and shrunk, from £3 10s.

Good black cloth suits, to order, make and fit guaranteed, £4.

Good block count suits, to ander, 18s.

Beautiful black lustee see coud, to order, 18s.

Angola tweed trousers to order, well shrunk—a large variety of patterns to select from, £1 ls.

Narket Cloth Hall,
Practical Tailoring Establishment,
484. George-atreet,
Opposite the Markets.

VICTORIA HOUSE, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

We have much pleasure to amounce the arrival of our annual shipments, specially adapted for our December and Secreted with the latest British and foreign productions, and we have much pleasure in calling attention to our SILK, MANALE, GILAWI, AND DULCED Departments, more especially, in all of which we have goods specially adapted for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
Drapers and Importers.

Circular Quay, 7th June.

Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts—Cards of Membership for the Year, commencing January let, aranow ready for issue. Persons wishing to become members can obtain them of the Secretary, at the Library of of the Institution.

Subscription wordly 3th half-wordle 10s constories and Admission to Reading Room, which is wells—did with British, French, German, American, and Colonial newspapers, magazines, and reviews, and contains a Library of Reference, consisting of Encyclopedies, Directories, files of Herald and Empire. American and Colonial newspapers, magazines, and reviews, and contains a Library of Reference, consisting of Encyclopedies, Directories, files of Herald and Empire. From commencement, Government of Merald and Empires of late publications direct from London.

Admission to Lectures, various Classes in connection with the Institution, and to Chess and Draughte Club, on payment of a small fee.

Further particulars can be obtained of the Secretary and Librarian.

JOHN T. HOBBS.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
Drapers and Importers.

PARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
Drapers and Importers.

THE LATE FIRE in along-street. FAHEY and
CO., Silk Mercers, beg most respectfully to attact to
the ladies of Sydney and country that they will offer the
damaged portion of their stock during THIS WEEK. It
is almost needless to mention the prices, as the stock must
esseld for the benefit of the creditors, no matter what it
may realise. In the Silk Department will be found
Best black glace silk, 2s 6d yard
Best ducape silk, 2s 9d, well worth 4s
Best grace grain, 3s 3d, old price was 6s
450 fancy checked silks from 30s the dress
We have great pleasure in stating that our black silk
mantles are splendid shapes, and lase than home price. We
also offer the large circular cloth mantles at 8s 9d each, cost
in England 35s.

In the Dress Department will be found 9000 yards of best
mobairs at 6jd, worth 1s. We also offer beautiful plain
grezadines at 8jd a yard, well worth 1s 3d; there are also
about 40 pieces of French mohairs at 9jd a yard, well worth
16 d. Your attention is respectfully invited to the Mexican dress at 1s a yard, Ladies in mouraing are invited to
impect our stock black coburgs, black lustres, and black
grenadines, black crapes, and all other goods at 6 per cent,
below English cost. Houseksepers are invited to our sale,
of white calioces at 6d a yard; sheetings, flamnas, to wellings,
and all other goods too numerous to enumerate, but there
will be a full catalogue of prices printed and published next
week. The restablishment will be CLOSED THIS DAY,
Monday.

FAHRY and CO., King-street. COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. BATHURST.—The Rev. W. H. SAVIGNY, M.A., Principal.
There are three general divideous in this school—the Junior, the Classical, and the Modern.
In the Junior division pupils are instructed in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, modern geography, and the elements of Latin.
In the Classical Division, those subjects are taught which form the usual curriculum of the best English Grammar Schools.
In the Modern Division, especial attention is given to arithmetic, mathematics, book keeping, and modern languages. SAVIGNY, Bathurst.

LOCUTION.—Mr. T. P. HILL has returned to Sydney. 8, Baptist-terrace, Surry Hills.

EDUCATION for the Daughters of Gantlessen, under the direction of Mrs. KNELLER PARKER.—Classes resumed 24th January. Wynyard-square North.

FAHEY and CO., King-street.

SINGER AND CO.'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING
MACHINES.—The superiosity of these sowing
machines over all others is universally soknowledged. They
are the MOST SIMPLE, the BEET, the CHEAPEST,
and MOST BRAUTIFUL of all sewing machines. They
FELL, HEM, BIND, BRAID, GATHER, TUCK,
QUILT, and, in short, will do a GREATER VARIETY
of WORK than the sewing machines of any other mannfacturer. They make the TIGHT LOCK-STITCH slike
on both sides of the thric and see which is increasible. PRIMARY CLASSICAL SCHOOL for young Gentlemen, between the ages of 5 and 12, Naranderra House, Coogee Bay, one of the healthiest and most pleasurity situated schools in the colony. The course of instruction is such as to fully qualify the pupils for entoring the Grammar Schools and Colleges by a careful preparation in those elementary studies so essential to a boy's progress and success in achool, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. RDSON, who have had 20 years' experience in the education of the young. Parents desiring a good Preparatory School for their young children will find the arrangements for health, comfort, recreation, and study unusually complete. facturer. They make the TIGHT LOCK-STITCH alike on both sides of the fabric, and see which is impossible to ravel. Will sew seams of any desired curve or angle, and the length of the stitch can be changed in an instant, so as to make four stitches or forty stitches to the inch, or even finer if desired, and any number between these extremes. The INSTRUCTION ROOMS, which are sitted up in the MOST RECHERCHE style, are spart from the selection, and the LEARNER FREE FROM PUBLIC INTRUSION. The public arcinvited to call and see them at work at our shew rooms, 307, George-street.

STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street.

TO SHIPPERS and others.—For SALE, at ROBERT-SON'S Coach Factory, cab phaetona, with and without doors; first-class pair-horse baroushe, single and double-seated buggles, with and without heads, for one or two horse; feur-wheel sociables, drays, and degearts, sociables and pagnel carts, gigs, and dogearts, whitechapel, greeces' and butchers' apring carts.

N.B.—The proprietor, having at great expense fitted up an extensive plant of machinery for the manufacture of requisites in the coach trade, bogs to inform all parties wishing to purchase, that he is now prepared to sell any quantity at a great reduction on former prices; and, before purchasing elsewhere, it will be to their advantage to call at the above Factory, 433, 487, and 459, Pitt-street South.

CLASS SHADES IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street.

GLASS SHADES IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES Mrs. WILLIAM READING, IMPORTER, 90 and 92, MARKET-STREET, SYDNEY,

HARPER TWELVETREES CLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER greatly expedites the Family Wash; lathess freely, and saves soap and soda. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by E. and W. PAU., Sydney; and by Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

FOR SALE, a Semi-Grand PIANOPORTE, in ex-collent condition, and can be well recommended; lowest price 25 guineas; also, an American Stove, only six months in use, price £6. Apply at 3, Lyons-terrace. PORTMANTEAUS, in solid and basil leather, all sizes —upwards of 100 to choose from—at M'MAHON'S, next City Bask.

next City Bank.

NEW YRAR'S GIFTS.—A large and varied assortment of best Toys, Dolls of newest kinds, Work Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, and a host of fancy articles for presentation.

Cricketing and Archery goods, boxes of choice Perfame, Ladies' Morocco Leather Reticuls Bags, Portemonnaics, &c.

M'MAHON, next City Bank. TOOTHBRUSHES—the bristles warranted not to fall out—la each, or six for 5s. M'MAHON, next City

America.

The information will be collected and arranged by Mr.

Vann; and the publisher is determined that neither expense nor trouble will be spared to render the work worthy of the former editions, which have uniformly received the highest encomiums from the subscribers and the Press.

All communications respecting the Directory to be ad-CARTES-DE-VISITE, New Year's DAY. SCHRO-DER'S, 645. George-atreet, Haymarkot. 3, 5e; 5, 7a 6d; 20, £1, portrait and morocco case, complete. CANARY, Hemp, and Rape Seeds.—Six tons ex Cinderella, fine condition. J. HAMILTON, Chippendale,

ESTATES SURRENDERED, O SEQUESTRATION DURING 1 30th DECEMBER, 1865.	R PLACES	UNDER
October. 2 Philip Somer, Waverley, grader John Head, sydney, butcher I lebert Solman, Sangleton, farer Nathaniel C. Reid, Sydney, publican	Estima Liabilitica. 15,866 8 9 31 5 8	5065 III (
3 Rebert Solman, Singleton, farmer Nathaniel C. Reid, Sydney,	196 18 1	25 0
4 Theodore Black-white Ch. I.	37 11 7	10 0 0
publican Willam Henry Whyte, Newcastle, agent (compulsory) John Clarke, Sydney, porter Benjamin Dixon Norris, Sydney,	With	trawn.
Benjamin Dixon Norris, Sydney, provedore David Joseph Crawley, Redfern,	4318 7 1	1230 13
9 Frederick Gray, Grafton, stock-	187 19 4	6 5
Nother Burnell Miles	478 3 10	7 0
William Veners, Glebe, stone- mason	82 7 0 84 11 2	13 10
10 Emma Sinclair, Glebe, widow 11 John Richard Lawrence, Bombala, publican	839 9 1	690 19
12 Isabella Cooper, Sydney, widow, 13 Daniel Brown, Queen Charlotte Vale, farmer John M'Minn, Sydney, watch-	72 3 7 113 0 8	112 0
maker	\$ 67 14 2	19 19
Patrick O'Connor, Sydney, publican 14 William Brown, Sydney, publican 14 William Brown, Sydney, publican 15 Walter Found, Carcoar, labourer Joshua, Allott Burgeas, South Creek, blackamith 17 Creek, blackamith 18 Jord Carter, Sydney, draper Lord Carter, Sydney,	315 11 5 240 17 9 143 11 9	139 17 65 0
Joshua Allott Burgeas, South Creek, blacksmith 17 George Lord Carter, Sydney.	75 6 4	17 1 39 8
17 George Lord Carter, Sydney, draper Frederick Mader, Sydney, sta- tioner	1075 15 6	837 1 1
Robert George Keddie, Newcastle,	1143 9 10 97 6 0	206 2 1
earpenter 19 Henry spyer and Joseph Spyer, Sydney and London, merchants Albert Gustave de Gustave, Sydney, weiting-clerk. 20 Sydney, weiting-clerk. 21 John M'Lean, Pheenia Park, 11 John M'Lean, Pheenia Park		14,900 0
20 Christopher Obertheur, Tenter-	385 9 3	10 0
21 John M'Lean, Phornix Park,	645 3 7 38 3 4	8 0
23 Robert Gregory, Cootamundry, publican (compulsory) 24 John Torr, Sydney, cabinetmaker 25 Walter George Mason, Sydney, engraver	No sche	dule filed.
25 Walter George Mason, Sydney, engraver 27 John Arthur Templar, Narambla	750 7 4	117 0
John Steedman, Penrith, baker John Rowe, Narragundah, digger	573 11 7 387 19 6 36 7 1	404 15 162 4 1 8 15
Robert Phonna Sydney unbligan	No rehe 1210 16 1	dule filed.
230 William Douglas, Quirindi, bushman John William Clark, Glen Innes,	50 19 1	15 0
John Archibald Courtis, Bathurst	406 7 7	379 0
baker Henry Edmonds, Double Bay, publican	249 9 0 395 10 9	46_5
Hugh M'Pherson, Stroud, drover	839 9 6 2325 15 0 133 2 0	46 5 594 21 2206 0
Hugh Wright, Orange, publican 31 George Selway, Sydney, steward James William Harcman, Singleton, wheelwright November.	67 12 10	11 2 (
3 John Dorrington, Newtown,	23 0 4	9 10 (
4 James Blinman, Muswellbrook, quarryman 6 Robert Thomson, St. Leonards,	25 12 G	1 12 (
James Millar, Nerrigundah, store-	2391 1 5	650 18
William Joseph Taylor, Sydney, gentleman	1671 17 9	851 LL (
7 Joseph Baldock, Sydney, timplate	367 11 1	84 4 5
8 Henry Frazer, King's Plains,	135 7 6 339 19 0	46 13 2 228 3 (
John Thomas Cuthbert, Sydney, lodging-house keeper 10 Patrick Sheedy, Queanbeyan,	34 18 1	2 6 10 1
George Rawlinson, Rose Bay, labourer	154 10 4	72 0 (
13 Euphemia Popple, King's Plains,	117 10 2 94 0 0	9 5 (
Charlotte Smith, Sydney, procer William Stanhope, Sydney, late publican	145 2 3	29 0 1
William Stanhope, Sydney, late publican 14 William Henry Carkeet, Carcoar, storckeeper (compulsory) 15 George Moss, Sydney, dealer James Adams, Muswellbrook, labourer	1160 17 0 63 2 0	63 3 3
James Adams, Muswellbrook,	124 1 1	6 10
James Adams, Muswellbrook, labourer Alexander Allan, Araluen, miner Lewis Sellick, Araluen, miner Daniel White, Araluen, miner to Jeromiah Barry, Binalong, Tarmer	822 7 8 907 11 7 1027 9 8	5 0 0 3 5 0 12 10 0
16 Jeromiah Barry, Binalong, farmer Thomas Bagot, Sydney, compositor	363 15 1 58 8 8	55 19 G
Thomas Bagot, Sydney, compositor 17 George Harris, Sydney, publican 20 John Markham, Cowra, farmer George Cachenae, Cachenae, Cachenae, Labourer 10 Grathan Artifolia Manuer 11 State Cachenae, Cachenae, Labourer 12 State Cachenae, Cachenae, Labourer 12 State Cachenae, Cachenae, Labourer 13 State Cachenae, Cachenae, Labourer 14 State Cachenae, Cachenae, Cachenae, Labourer 15 State Cachenae,	164 0 0 533 5 3	90 11 0 415 0 0
	398 19 8 79 14 9	14 B 4
Sydney, mattress nakers Peter Martin, Sydney, bootmaker (compulsory) William Francis Plant, Sydney	346 11 2	-604 6
(deceased) Matthew Chron White, Bingers, publican	1683 6 2 661 2 8	574 4 6
George Kilminster, Sydney, broker	409 0 0	103 10
Robert Greenry Gundaesi cor-	168 9 2 730 0 0	27 0 0 124 19 0
John William Stark, Deniliquia, contractor James Tier, Araluen, baker 23 Henry Drudge, Wallsend, bush- man.	120 6 2 396 0 0	66 15 (122 2 (
23 Henry Drudge, Wallsend, bush- man Alexander Thempson	83 19 7	3 . (
man Sydney, publican Sydney, publican Sparket Buckley, James Miggins, Thomas Whitby, Frederick Gale, Horace Harding, and John A. Dixon, Aralusen, gold miners, in co-partnership Patrick Thornton, Cooms, labourer Z Andre Phillips, Guarrabolone,	165 1 11	87 0 (
Gale, Horace Harding, and John A. Dixon, Araluen, gold miners,		
26 Patrick Thornton, Cooms, labourer 27 Amiro Phillips, Quarrabolong,	150 0 B	17 15 C
27 Amiro Phillips, Quarrabolong, vine dresser William Isdale, Glebe, labourer Vickers Moyse, Botany, publican 29 George Chapman, Hexham, inn-	220 3 4 160 15 0 976 16 7	8 5 6 24 5 6 227 0 6
29 George Chapman, Hexham, inn- keeper	165 5 6	350 0 (
December. 1 Charles Riches, Condobolin, store- keeper	1336 15 6	1233 15 (
keeper Henry Nixon, Sydney, tailor 2 Samuel Crowther, Sydney, carpenter	976 0 8 75 15 0	806 to 10
carpenter George John Robert Costin, Albury, butcher 4 Lewis Chandler, Singleton, agrait John M'Intoeb, Wallubadah,	174 16 0 784 17 B	*177 18 8
John M'Intosh, Waliabadah, carrier	64 18 5	28 0 (
oarrier Allan M'Intyre, Berrima, bushman Charles Fenton, Sydney, labourer Thomas Feeney, Sydney, boot- maker	35 17 6	3 16
maker George Newey, Sydney, carpenter 5 John Healy, Sydney, boller maker Gustay Wangenheim, Sydney,	69 4 8 21 3 10 91 11 4	14 10 0 3 10 0
puotienn	2870 18 10	485 5
Charles Lloyd, Wallsend, labourer Thomas Cross, Wilberforce, farmer	146 2 5 106 2 0	5 17 5 0
Edward Heavy, Penrith,	75 13 6	24 0
(deceased) Thomas Stewart Lyle Vogan, Sydney, boarding-house keeper	48 15 11 182 5 1	30 15 (
11 James Smith, East Maitland,	829 0 4 739 4 7	3 0
sheep overseer Henry Still, Sydney, publican Robert Gilchrist, Bathurst, car- penter	150 15 0	547 9 1 20 0
penter 12 Henry Canny, Sydney, printer William Fury Beker and Tilden James Hilder, Bogan, graziers 14 George Davidson, Sydney, writing clery	121 11 1 2284 2 0	50 a (
14 George Davidson, Sydney, writing clerk John Gough Waller, Sydney, mer- chant	113 8 1	35 0
chant Robert M'Kellar, Sydney, coal	Schedul 790 15 2	o not filed.

George Wright, Sydney, brick-layer James Octavius Bradley, Sydney,

790 15 2 514 2

No senedule filed. No schedule filed. 45 1 9 8 0

153 13 0 12 0 0

12 10 0

390 6 12

261 17 11

THE LACHLAN GOLD-FIELD.

[PROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The temporary revival of the fortunes of the Lachlan Gold-field owes its origin to the discovery of Grasset's Lead, and its subsequent development. This lead is a sort of feeder, or tributary, to the ever-celebrated but now worked-out South Lead, which it joins,—or as the diggers more characteristically than grammatically term it, junction at the Root-hog-or-die claim. Exclusive of the prospecting claim, there are six claims in the south and south being used relatively to the prospecting claim. Besides these, two have been recently opened up on a reserve which is at present, and has for some time been, the subject of litingation, so that the whole of Grasset's Lead comprises sixteen claims.

Grasset's Lead, upon the whole, has proved a paying, but not a rich, one, yielding in some cases good wages, in others something more, whilst in two or three instances the produce has been small and the gold quickly worked out, leaving the speculators on the wrong side of the hedge. Several of the claims are already exhausted, others about half workeds According to ordinary calculation, therefore, this lead will have run its career in the course of a few weeks. The following facts supply as correct an estimate of its present position as is procupable.

The prospecting claim has not proved so rich in gold as was expected; it will be shortly worked out. No. 1 north have sunk no less than three shafts without success, but within the last day or two have struck the gutter. No. 2 is worked out. No. 3 and 4 are getting up washdirt with a prospect of 3 dwts. to the dish. Nos. 5 and 6 worked about half the claim and are sinking a new shaft upon the unworked ground. This claim has always paid well, sometimes averaging an ounce to the load, sometimes less. Nos. 7 and 8, considered worked suit a fortuight ago by some of the shareholders, who disposed of their interest at something like £5 per man. The remained of the party, however, continue at worked with a good prospect. Claims 3 and 4, and 5 and 6 paid pretty well at the commenceme

WANGANUL

WANGANUL.

WE quote from the Wanganui Times of December 15th as follows:—

ONE OF VON TEMPSKY'S FOREST RANGERS ACCIPENALLY SHOT.—It is our painful duty to record the death of another brave soldher, accidentally shot down, in the prime of life, by one of his comrades. When intelligence reached Wanganui of the murder of John Arven by the Hau-haus, the Forest Rangers were ordered out to the Wereroa, and on their departure not a man amongst them appeared in better spirits or cheered more heartily than James O'Brien. He was one of those noble-hearted fellows who would glovy in facing an enemy, but little thought that he was soon to fall by a chance shot at the hand of a much-respected comrade. It appears that on Monday last, one of the Rangers, named George Spencer—a brave soldier, who has seen some hard service in other parts of the world—was cleaning his revolver outside the tent, and that O'Brien was then standing at a few paces from him. A cap had been incaultously left upon one of the nipples, and the revolver went off, and the ball lodged in O'Brien's forchead. Poor Spencer also fell, shocked at the occurrence, and in a short time O'Brien breathed his last. On Tucsday, the body was brought in to Mr. Alexander's farm, where an inquest was held, Lieutenant-Colonel Rookes acting as coroner, and a verdict of "accidentally shot" was recorded. The mortal remains of O'Brien were then brought into Wanganui, and buried on Wednesday with military honours.

The Native Continoent.—We have been informed that it was the intention of General Chute to order

on Wednesday with military honours.

THE NATIVE CONTINGENT.—We have been informed that it was the intention of General Chute to order the Native Contingent to proceed to Fatea on active service forthwith, and our brave allies, including the "Kupapasa" (volunteers) are anxious to take the field. They have addressed a letter to Major M'Donnell, at the close of which they say:—"Send this letter to the Press; let it be printed in Maori and English; let these words go from you to the Presses; if you do not send it we will not talk further with you." Our brave allies have, however, fixed their minds upon having a grand turn out in Wanganui previous to their departure for Patea. Dr. Featherstone has determined to accompany the Native Contingent to Patea, and serve with them in the approach stone has determined to accompany the Native Contingent to Patea, and serve with them in the approaching campaign, unless he should find that the force is to be placed under anch restrictions as to deprive them of free action, and thus, when there, be subjected to a harassing routine of marching and countermarching with orders not to fire uatil fired upon. These men won't serve upon such terms, and consequently if they go at all it must be with the clear understanding that they are for active service.

ASSAULTS IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

ASSAULTS IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

To the Editor of the Heraid.

Sin,—The public will not feel much interest in learning their I was recently subjected to a brutal attack in a railway carriage, but I think it will be for the general weal that I should state the circumstances under which the disturbance occurred, believing that the Commissioner for Reilways may be induced to make some inquiries into the matter. On the morning of Saturday, December 23rd, I took a return-ticket for Richmond, and on Tuesday afternoon took my seat in a second-classe carriage bound for Sydney. It so happened that the St. Benedict's Society were by the same frain, returning from an encurion, and nothing like the accommodation required could be obtained for no many.

The reak was of such a character that I admit it was impossible to keep the St. Benedict's party to their own carriages, and while I (with one or two others) was seated, passengers poured in by scores. A detention of three-quarters of an hour at the station was rather tiresome for some of the noisy holiday-makers, and one man in particular samoyed many in the same vehicle by his diagraceful ribalday and gross obscenity; and that too in the presence of numerous young frameles. With a view to securing your order and comfort, a gentleman, well known in Sydney, called the attention of the railway authorities to this fellow's conduct, but the only answer he got was "apply to the committee." At this time, Mr. Curran, a committee man, was passing, and the same gentleman requested Mr. C. to have the noisy individual removed, explaining at the same time the way in which he was deporting himself. He (Mr. Curran) simply said "Ob, he'll be quiet presently," or sonothing to that effect. The man complained of was in a beastly state of drunkenness which could not have been unobserved either by Mr. Curran or the railway seen ribbon to remain at Windaer for the night; whereupon, I was requested by a half-drunken man with a green ribbon in his ceat, to give him my ticket before I left the curr

interest; he, however, indulged his appetite by getting my thumb in his mouth and inflicting a nice little gash. At last I managed to get out of the carriage and sought protection from the rallway authorities who couly told me that if I walked up George-street. Windsor, I might possibly find a policeman. My reason for reporting this circumstance is, that the public may be enlightened on one or two points. The ascault part of the business will be dealt with in another place.

place. Firstly. Is it consistent with proper railway management, and consulting the public safety, that no attention should be paid to a reasonable application in the proper quarter to have a drunken blackgrand removed from a carriage? Secondly. Should not railway porters, or other servants at the stations, be empowered to arrest parties for mindomeanour in the carriages?

In Stations, compared to the control of the carriages?

Lastly, Ought it not to be a matter of necessity, that in the event of any society or companies engaging trains for excursion trips, the carriages required for each purpose should be ticketed "engaged," which would prevent a repetition of such conduct as I have complained of.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,

A. CUBITT.

Bridge-street, Sydney, December 30th, 1865.

COLONIAL WINE A MEDICINE

To the Editor of the Herald. Sin.—In your paper of Friday a letter appeared asserting that good colonial wine possessed properties medicinal and promotive of health. I have no reason to doubt the statement, having long thought that a beverage furnished for man's use could not, used as all other of our Creator's ciffs are intended to be with moderation, be other than benedical.

wifts are intended to be with moderation, be other than be reficial:
But the question, Sir, to myself and many others, is how to get these wines for the million.
I find that porter, made in England or Ireland, can be buth the property of the many of the property of the

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS. To the Editor of the Herald.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sin,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to offer a valuable suggestion to those who attempt to serve the rublic by way of steam accommodation to and from the various places of public resort bestudding our beautiful harbour. Allow me, therefore, in order to proven that dreadful crushing—those heartronding acresums of mothers to save their children,—the liability of insult, injury, and even death—to suggest that the tickets issued to each party on leaving the wharf indicate the precise hour the same party are to return in the afternou, no others being permitted te return, and so the next party, until the whole be safely landed in Sydney without confusion or risk. Anyone neglecting to avail themselves of such an arrangement should forfeit their ticket, and not be permitted to leave until the last.

Yours, obediently,

THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the Economist, October 21.)

(From the Paris Correspondent of the Economist, October 21.)

The Journal des Debats publishes, on the recent elevation of the rate of discount by the Bank of England, an article which has excited considerable semantion, because though unsigned, it evidently emanates from one of the greatest authorities in economic science in all Europe. After mentioning the augmentation in the rate adopted by the Bank of England, and followed "rightly or wrongly" by the Bank of France, the article declares to be "bad" the law of 1844 relative to the former establishment, which was drawn up by Sir Robert Peel at the moment, it says, he was in favour of restrictive ideas, and frightened by the excesses of the American banks. Under this law, it continues, the Bank must have gold and silver for every note it issues above the amount of £1,500,000.

"Even if the commerce of London were reduced to the sorest straits for the want of an inviself in despair at its feet, the Bank could not, without violating the law, make it an advance of a supplement of its notes, even on deposit of the best securities, of Exchequer bills themselves." This arrangement, the writer of the article affirms to be "vicious and false," "contrary to the soundest ideas of credit," and preventive "of that precious anxiliary in getting through difficulties." He minimize than the law ever succeeded less than the Bank Act has done, since twice in twenty years it has had to be suspended under pais of producing frightful chamities, and that when not suspended, it "has stong ly embarrassed business, and has, instead of readering crises rare and less intense, as was promised, made them more frequent and more rigorous." "The primipal vice of the law," he continues, "is to disregard absolutely the nature of credit. The latter is a spring of great elasticity which, in moments of difficulty, is worth nothing except by that very elasticity; but the law of 1844 has made it rigid and incapable of extension. In crises, commerce has need of unaccustomed succour, and exaployed wi metals, and a larger one now than formerly on account of the extension of trade. But he remarks that the law of 1844 contains no stipulations for providing one, and he suggests (and in so doing he repeats an "idea" of M. Michel Chevalier and M. Issae Pereire relative to the Bank of France) that the Bank shall employ its capital, or at least half of it, in that purpose. In order that he may do so, he advises that the Government shall repay what it owes it. "The power of disposing of the capital," he de. 'ares, "is henceforth one of the essential conditions of the good working of great banks of issue,—those that is which circulate masses of bank notes." And he afirms that if the Bank of England does not get that power, combined with greater liberty in the issue of notes, it will "continue to be in Great Britain an instrument of commercial instability and at times of ruln, and will exercise a disturbing influence in the great European community." Another means, however, might be employed, he says, for freeing great banks of issue from the grave embarrassments to which they are so much exposed now-a-days, and that is the "establishment of regular relations between the principal banks of the different States," and particularly between France and England, the two greatest commercial countries in the world. In support of this idea, which will be a novelty to many readers, but which does not appear to be impracticable, the author of the article says:—"Already by accident the Bank of England and the Bank of France have rendered each other support, and have derived great advantage from so doing. Why should they not contract the habit of doing so In 1847 an incident occurred which shows what services a great bank can receive abroad, when an impetuous current takes from it unusual quantities of the precious metals. In that year a large export of 51, pieces took place to Russia to pay for wheat. The Emperor of Russia bought from the Bank ventes to the amount of about even need to buy rente or other securities; it need only

SPAIN AND AUSTRIA.

SPAIN AND AUSTRIA.

Brussels, October 8.

The Independence Belge of to-day publishes the following diplomatic documents relative to the recognition of Italy by Spain, and the manner in which this act was view by Austria, of which a summary has already been received by telegraph.

The first of these documents purports to be a despatch from Senor Castro, Spanish Minister for Forciga Affaire, to Senor Aylton, Spanish Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna, and is as follows:

"Your Excellency,—The Austrian Charge d'Affaires has read to me a despatch addressed to him; under date of July 21, by Count Mensdorff, of which, at my request, he has confidentially left me a copy. As you may not be acquainted with that document, I communicate it to you in the same confidential manner. It is true that during the last Ministry of the Duke of Tetuan the policy followed by her Majesty's Government towards Italy was, up to a certain point, in harmony with that of Austria; but it is no less true that this conformity of views did not proceed from any pre-existing agreement or stipulations by virtue of which the two countries were bound to follow the same policy in this question.

"Spain and Austria have remained in accord so long as they have been guided by their respective interests. But neither Power loat its liberty of action to take a different course upon this question as in any other, so soon as their Government should think fit.

"It is therefore difficult for me to comprehend upon that reasons Count Mensdorff relies, in affirming that the first act of this Ministry has not answered his expectations. This assertion would leave ground to suppose the existence of a previous agreement confining within certain limits the liberty of action which the Emperor considered it was in the interest of his States to modify the ancient institutions of the empire in replacing them by others offering great analogy with our own. There are also several political questions on the modern that we dovernments may be agreed. Nevertheless, it would not

Count Mensdorff that Spain and Austria have identical interests in Italy.

"We entertain a deep and carnest sympathy for the princes of the Bourbon family who have lost their States; we have waited four years before recognising the Kingdom of Italy, hoping that fresh events or an agreement between the European Powers might bring about a definitive settlement of so complicated a question; but when, during this period, the Kingdom of Italy has become consolidated, when the political and material interests of Spain counsel us to recognise her, we do not think that it is possible ever to bring against us a resolution which we have taken, consulting before all the interest of the country, and putting uside personal affection and purely dynastic interests, which besides do not affect the royal family of Spain. This resolution, on the contrary, can only serve to prove the sincerity and disinterestedness of our conduct.

"As an exclusively Catholic Power, Spain takes

serve to prove the sincerity and disinterestedness of our conduct.

"As an exclusively Catholic Power, Spain takes a deep interest in all that concerns the Holy See; but this interest, alien to any kind of political aspiration, attaches purely and simply to the Holy Father. Without doubting for a moment the just solicitude which animates Austria on behalf of the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church, it is nevertheless accessary to take into account that this Power has interests in the Italian pen'asula of another kind, and this consideration would alone suffice to establish that the identity of views referred to in Count Mensdorff's despatch does not exist.

this consideration would alone suffice to establish that the identity of views referred to in Count Mensdorff's despatch does not exist.

"Neither can I accept the opinion stated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the recognition of accomplished facts in Italy should render it more difficult for Spain to raise her voice on behalf of the Holy See. In the conduct hitherto followed by the Queen's Government one thing is positive, and that is that all our efforts have hitherto been ineffectual to stain the end we had in view. Besides, the recognition of accomplished facts is not one of those theories never yet put into practice.

"Spain and Austria have always followed this politof; sund, without going back to remote periods, I will only revert to the fact that in 1830 and 1848 the two Towers recognised the facts accomplished in France after the fall of the two branches of the Bourbon family.

"And coming down to a more recent period, it must not be forgotten that the Italian monarchy has been recognised by all Europe, with tew exceptions, and that Austria herself has sanctioned the incorporation with the ancient kingdom of Piedmont one of the first provinces of the new kingdom of Italy.

"The motives which have guided our conduct having here develved in the direct health and the proper statement of the provinces of the new kingdom of Italy.

tin with the ancient kingdom of Piedmont one of the first provinces of the new kingdom of Italy.

"The motives which have guided our conduct having been developed in the despatch addressed to her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, fresh explanations on this subject are not necessary; and I should here conclude my despatch were it possible to pass over in silence the obstructions contained in the latter part of Count Mensadorff's despatch to the Avertian Charge d'Affaires.

"I entirely share the opinion expressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to his Apostolic Majesty when he remarked that nothing was so delicate as to put forward an opinion on the interior situation of arother Power. For this reason I should not consider myself authorised to offer observations upon the interior situation of the empire of Austris. Therefore, while recognising the friendly intentions by which Count Mensdorff has been guided, I ought, perhaps, to abstain from replying to views of which the Queen's Government must remain the sole judge.

"M. de Mensdorff, however, insists so strongly that the warm friendship of Austris for Spain is the sole cause which has called forth upon his part reflections of this kind, that I think I, ought in my turn to reply to the friendly sentiments displayed by this Minister by reassuring him as to the fearn he seems to entertain for the stability of the Queen's throne. For this purpose it is sufficient to refer to history. Queen Isabella was still an infant in the cradle when, upon the death of her august father, King Ferdinand VII., she saw her rights disputed by a usurping prince at the head of a fanatical party. Abandoned by nearly the whole of Europe, the Spaniah people succeeded in causing not only their Sovereign's rights to triumph, but the institutions which served as the basis of her throne. It is these same institutions, in which others believe they discover a cause of serious danger, which were her most solid support in the midst of the great catastrophe of 1848.

collections throughout the whole of Europe, the Queen's throne was not a single instant in danger, and no personal sacrifice was necessary to save monarchical institutions. Spain passed tranquilly through the terrible crisis, and, thanks to the institutions with which it was surrounded, her throne remained firm in the midst of the turnoil which brought ancient monarchies, who thought themselves not to be shaken, to the brink of the abyss.

"In the opinion of the Queen's Government these institutions, which Austria herself has finished by adopting, this intinate union existing between the Crown and its subjects, will once more cause the Queen's throne to triumph if it should be threatened by new dangers. But these dangers do not exist, and the Queen's flovernment is sure that the liberal and conservative policy that it pursues will suffice to avert them. Such a line of conduct, adopted at a useful time, would probably have saved the Sovereigns who formerly reigned in Italy.

"In expressing yourself in this sense towards Count Mensdorff, your Excellency will be good enough to acquaint him how greatly I regret that the policy inaugurated by the Queen's Government upon the question of Italy does not agree with that which Austria, for reasons I respect, thinks fit to follow. I am happy to believe that, notwithstanding this difference in our manner of considering this question, the relations between the two States will continue to be as intimate and amicable as previously.

The second document is a circular addressed on the 20th September last to the dislumnatic agents of Spain

relations between the two States will continue to be as intimate and amicable as previously.

(Signed) M. Bernuder de Castra."

The second document is a circular addressed on the 20th September last to the diplomatic agents of Spain in foreign parts by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. It as follows:—

"Sir,—The Presse of Vienna and one or two Paris journals have published comments upon the subject of a despatch which Count Mensdorff forwarded to the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, and which was read to me by that gentleman.

"While some journals have considered this despatch as being a formal pretest sgainst the recognition of Italy by Spain, the Memorial Diplomotique endeavours to interpret it as a measure adopted by the Cabinet of Vienna with the object of detaching Austrian policy from all the consequences which the attitude assumed by Spain and Austria might bring about, in virtue of the simultaneous notes handed by their agents to the French Government on May 28th, 1861.

"Both these views are inexact. In order to clear up to you all the circumstances referring to this matter, and to guide you in conversations von micht matter, and to guide you in conversations von micht matter, and to guide you in conversations von micht matter, and to guide you in conversations von micht matter, and to guide you in conversations von micht matter, and to guide you in conversations von micht.

Affairs and the members of the Corps Diplomatique, I think it right to acquaint you with antecedents it will be necessary not to forget in case the question is trought forward.

"The coincidence in the presentation of the two notes dwelt upon by the Memorial Diplomacique, and even the accord in which Spain and Austria seted at that period, were not able to create any species of engogenish between the two diovernments, and still less could they expressly or tacitly establish any pact what vere which might have bound together their political action. Spain as well as Austria remained at perfect liberty to act in future as their respective interests night counsel, without any tie which prevented them taking up such an attitude in the question as should best respond to their political views.

"No reason therefore exists for discussions about

question as should best respond to their political views.

"No reason, therefore, exists for disguising the responsibility of Austria in the consequences of the new position Spain has just taken up, as the steps adopted towards the French Government in 186! have not only remained fruitless, but further have not been able to create, as I have just pointed out, any species of togagement as regards the ulterior policy of the two countries.

"I imagine it is thus the Austrian Cabinet has understood the matter, because in the communication addressed by Count Mensdorff to the Charge d'Affaires at Madrid ne allusion, direct or even indirect, is made to the steps of 1861.

understood the matter, because in the communication addressed by Count Mensdorff to the Charge d'Affaires at Madrid ne allusion, direct or even indirect, is made to the steps of 1861.

"The decision taken of recognising the kingdom of Italy having been announced by the Gueen's Government, and that decision having been communicated to the Cabinet of Vienna by the representation made by the representative of Spain to Count Mensdorff, of a copy of a despatch I had addressed, under date of 26th June last, to her Mejesty's Ambassador at Rome, the Emperor's Minister for Foreign Affairs thought proper to address to the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Madrid a despatch he read to me, and which occasioned the comments of the Press to which I have just alluded.

"In this despatch Count Mensdorff observed that the first manifestation of the policy of the Cabinet presided over by the Duke of Tetuan had not answered the expectations of the Austrian Government; that he saw with regret the intention of Spain to modify her attitude in the question of Italy—a question upon which Count Mensdorff had been happy to believe there existed an identity of interests between the two countries; but, notwithstanding the reserves with which the recognition of Italy had been surrounded by Spain, this fact of itself would suffice to bring the Spanish Government face to face with the question of Rome, upon a ground so different to that occupied by the Austrian Government that their ulterior co-operation in a matter so important both nations would become much more difficult; that if the Spanish Government face to face with the question of the pontificate, the Imperial Government face that it was, on the contrary, an illusion to expect that an act of condescension, such as the recignition of the kingdom of Italy, would succeed in giving greater weight to the action of Spain upon events which were going on in Italy, because, by accepting the principle in the name of which the Italian revolution has been accomplished, it became more difficult to op

more difficult to oppose the consequences which might result.

"Passing to other considerations, Count Monadorff did not disguise his fear lest the triumph of the revolutionary principle in Italy should become a menace gainst the throne of the Queen; and this disquiet was based upon the danger of a concession to the ideas endeavouring to propagate themselves in Europe, and which he doubted were only too widely spread in Spain.

"Upon these considerations, and in consequence of the recognition of Italy by Spain, Count Mensdorff demended if there would not be ground to contest the expediency of an act which, sanctioning the changes in the Italian perinsula, would encourage those meditating similar acts, and if it were prudent to weaken the respect due to principles, too much disregarded, and which, however, are the surest bulwark against anarchical passions. It sufficed, continued Count Mensdorff, to indicate these questions to recognise all their importance, and he deemed that the Spanish Government had doubtless given them all the attention to be desired. The Emperor's Minister concluded his despatch by protesting that these considerations were only suggested to him by a feeling of friendly interest towards Spain, and by the earnest desire he had to be in accord with her Majesty's Government upon a question so important to the two countries.

"In order to respond to the frankness with which the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed his opinion upon the subject of our intention to recognise the kingdom of Italy, I deemed it expedient to address to the Queen's representative at Vienna the despatch of which a copy is appended, and which I is vited him to read to Count Mensdorff. This document will serve to acquaint you with the true character of the correspondence upon the matter in question; it will enable you to see that neither has the Austrian Government protested against an act which is in the exclusive competence of the Spanish Government, nor have its observations given rise to any but frank expla

"You are requested to read this despatch, &c. (Signed) "MANUEL BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO."

A CORDISPONDENT of the Times thus writes to that journal, on the 3rd of October. Dating from Beau Rivage, Lake Leman, he says:

I do not know how far I may be justified in putting down among Alpine tourists mere loungers on the shores of Lake Leman. There are more heavy trunks than light knapsucks belonging to my fellow-travellers here. Lace-bordered pink parasols are more numerous than iron-shod mountain staves. The wholesome early hours of Chamonuix and Aosta are at an end. People sit or saunter about up and down the terrace before the hotel, summer-clad, bareheaded, till towards midnight, gazing at the unrippled lake, bathing in the mild moonbeams, and listening to the genial strains of music; or cles they take their choice inside between a polks in the grand saloon, and a rubber of whist at franc-points in the cosy smoking-room. The Beau Rivage is a perfect Garden of Boccaccio. Men forget the yawaing crevases of Mer de Glace, and the forbidding cliffs of the Matterhorn, here, as easily as the light-minded knights and ladies at Fiesole gave up every thought. the Matterhorn, here, as easily as the light-minaed knights and ladies at Fiesole gave up every thought of the ravaging pestilence of Plorence. As to the women, they are here in their glory. Nothing to do in the morning except to unpack the finery coming down from their Paris milliners, nothing to do in the evening except to outdo and astonish each other by the blaze of their attire. We have people of all ranks here: cult not those who cannot, by taking heed and evening except to outdo and astonish each other by
the blaze of their attire. We have people of all ranks
here; only not those who cannot, by taking heed and
spending a mint of money, make themselves like unto
the lilies of the field. Hoyalty never made itself so
cheap in Europe as at this season. "We have the
King of Holland staying at this hotel," I hear my
table d'hote vis-a-vis whispering to his neighbour.
"Have we?" is the answer, with a shrug of the
shoulders; and not one of the guests cares a pin to
ascertain whether the amiable Sovereign of all the
Dutch is here or at Java. "De mon temps je n' ai
tant vu des Rois." Russian Princeses, Hungarian
and Wallachian Countessee, are made much more of,
for these condescend to herd with us; while etiquette
doems crowned heads to their own separate coupe in
the train, and at the hotel to the sulks and yawns of

for our amusement, what odd groups are coming in by every train and leaving by every boat! Come in with me, between dinner and bed-time, into what is called the Reading-room, as there are but few papers, and no quiet and leisure to read. Look round! What do you say to that tall and lank Herr Kammerherr yonder, standing up before that table, before that cluster of sitting Germans? You see he has not one poor tooth, natural or artificial, in his mouth; yet his back is straight and stiff, as if he had awallowed the halberd of one of the Royal master's body guard. His face is of the colour of raw ham, and no wender for his seven inches' padded cravat must strangle him like a horse-collar. He moves all of a piece; turns round on his heels as on a pivet, for his head cannot otherwise look right or left. He has ribands at his buttonhole, and I doubt not the gold key on his hip, hidden behind the skirt of his long overcoat. German is the language he mumbles. His droning undertone is mysterious, consequential; grave is the bulletin he imparis. It is his Oross Herzog laid up with indigestion, or the "gaadige Landgrathm" in her sulks.

deme out-at-elbow transparency. Risewhere they's a much out of date as Court fools.

Or che look at that Russian Prince paying 1 homoge to those sprightly young Aberican Miso that sofs in the corner. You need not stratch a deep to come at the Tartar in that stylishly got. Both of a come at the Tartar in that stylishly got. Both of the world of the pay in the kiss of falcon's beak." All his tailor and coiffour's art can do away with the shaggy, bristing look of laid-reclaimed berbarian. Russian as he the way in which he murders the Quee highlish, or even the President's America way in which he murders the Quee highlish, or even the President's America way in which he murders the Quee highlish, or even the President's America way the the been for a year at school at Mannheim, tries in wit come to his relief by talking pretty fair Gem in which he is so much more at his case. The Prince to the collection of the world of the world of the world of the pretty fair Gem in which he is so much more at his case. The Prince to the Colossal Empire and the Mosster Republicant of the world of th

With all these little deficiencies, however, Eaglish tourists, taken in the mass, are a well inoffcnsive, civilised set; they have become afable, companionable, and genial of late, and love of cleanliness, their gentle undertone, their tentatious urbanity, exercise a beneficial inflamong their more excitable, more fussy and bois Cantinental and Transatlantic fellow-travellers.

you? A policeman's baton. (Laughter sppressed.) It struck me a hard strotrest. I then got up on my feet, and strotrent. Campbell went esst, and I mad lim, but I was turned by the policeman, sy whether the policeman who atruck me. The other lads would be three works. noment. Campbell went east, and I made to lim, but I was turned by the policeman. I c say whether the policeman who turned ne w who struck me. The other lads would be about it three yards from me when I was turned. B foot, the deceased, was running before me, spoliceman running after him. They were running anortherly direction towards the basin. I als Hunter running away in that direction. Hunter in advance of Besedfoot, who was several behind. I followed after the other policeman there was one behind. I was running I heard the policeman in front of me "You — . I'll drown you," when he pushed B foot into the canal. That was the policeman was following Hunter and Broadfoot. I won from four to six yards distant from Broadfoot was we this. The policeman pushed him on middle of the back with the point of his bate and Broadfoot tumble in, and heard the s Hunter by this time had gone round the of one of the kilns to the right. When the constable do this I got up on the top of the kilns and ran away. After the con pushed deceased into the canal I saw him doth is kneed on the bank of the basin. I canne what he was doing. The water of the canal is foot down from the bank. I afterwards Campbell on the top of a kiln. I told him ab and he said he had heard the splash too. I lay and slept till marning. The occurrence has about two o'clock. In the morning I told M Cluskey about it. He is a kilnsman. He

HIST Y OF THE ABMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. From the Athenaum, October 21.) A system, a sad, a humorous man, full of originally of character, is the subject of Mr. Rayson's pen. Tall, unwieldy, gaunt in loot, wibbling in motion, pinched in lip, with lurg jays and chin, strong cheek-bones, broad lines, wan colour, big ears, and shaggy brows, round all of which bristled a dark, thin stubble f hair,—such was the visible Abraham Lincoln of hair,—such was the visible Abraham Lancola of the strangers' room. Only a pair of solemn eyes, now drooping with weight of care, now lightening with sudden laughter, told of the kindly sense, the sympathetic heart, within that outward, almost forbidding, crust. For many months after his name had become a many months after his name household word with us in England, we thought of him chiefly (apart from his politics and his position) as a jester, a shrewd story-teller, a new edition of Sam Slick; we had no idea of his more serious side of character, of his abstraction, his melancholy, of what the Puritans would have called his inwardness. We thought him Yorick; we had no suspicion that he was also Jaques. Yet this quaint solemnity of aspect was the side of him which struck his countrymen most strongly; and while his enemies in London were describing him as a jovial bufloon, his enemies in Washington were representing him as a morose fanatic. But the two extremes of mirth and sadness seemed to meet by natural appointment in this singular man. A radical member of Congress called upon him in the dark days of 1862, just after a great disaster. Lincoln began to relate some amusing trifle. The radical member, big with the bad news, and anxious to know how the President bore it, rose te his feet, and said, "Mr. President, I did not come here this morning to hear stories; it is too serious a time." Instantly the stories; it is too serious a time. Instantly the smile disappeared from Mr. Lincoln's face, who exclaimed, "A—, sit down! I respect you as an earnest, sincere man. You cannot be more anxious than I am constantly, and I say to you now, that were it not for this occasional vent, I should die!" Mr. Carpenter, the portrait-painter, said he had the saddest face ever worn the same of the dark days of by man. During some of the dark days of the spring and summer of 1864, I saw him at times when his careword, troubled appearance was enough to bring tears of sympathy into the eyes of his most bitter opponents. I recall particularly one, when, having occasion to pass through the main hall of the domestic apartments, I met him alone, pacing up and down a narrow passage, his hands behind him, his head bent forward upon his breast, heavy black rings under his eyes, showing sleepless nights— altogether such a picture of the effects of sor-row and care as I have never seen " All evidence of eve-witnesses shows the same im pression of the jester; the familiar story, illus trated in a thousand lives, from King Solomon down to clown Grimaldi. "No man," Mrs. Stowe says, "ever suffered more and deeper, selbeit with a dry, weary, patient pain, that seemed to some like insensibility." But for the vent, he would have died. How oddly his vein of humour ran along the sides of this mournfulness of spirit, may be suggested by a glimpse of his quiet home. One evening, after a day of his quiet home. One evening, after a day of dry work, a few persons called to see him: among others, a party consisting of two senators, a representative, an ex-lieutenantgovernor of a western State, and several private They had business of importance for nim, which required the President to examine a aside, he said to one of the party, "Have you seen the Nasby papers?"—"No, I have not," was the answer; "Who is Nasby?"—"There

seen the Nasoy papers? —"No, I have not, was the answer; "Who is Nasby?"—"There is a chap out in Ghio," returned the Presiden, "who has been writing a series of letters in the newspapers over the signature of Petroleum V. Nasby. Some one sent me a pamphlet collection of them the other day. I am going to write to 'Petroleum' to come down here, and I intend to tell him, if he will communicate his talent to me, I will swap places with him!" Lincoln took out the Letters, and read one of them to the company, and after clearing the moral atmosphere with a good hearty laugh, he fell to the voluminous locuments and got his business done. In many his aid; baffling many an importunate request, that could bardly have been denied in simple words. "Judge Baldwin, of California, being in Washington, called one day on Gene-ral Halleck, and, presuming upon a familiar acquaintance in California a few years since, solicited a pass outside of our lines to see a brother in Virginia, not thinking that he would meet with a refusal, as both his brother and himself were good Union men. 'We have been deceived too often,' said General Halleck, 'and deceived too often, said General Plantess, and I regret I can't grant it.' Judge B. then went to Stanton, and was very briefly disposed of, with the same result. Finally, he obtained an interview with Mr. Lincoln, and stated his case. 'Have you applied to General Halleck?' inquired the President. 'Yes, and met with a flat refusal, said Judge B. 'Then you must see Stanton,' continued the President. 'I have, and Stanton,' continued the President. 'I have, and with the same result,' was the reply. 'Well, then,' said Mr. Lincoln, with a smile, 'I can do nothing; for you must know that I have very little influence with this Administration.'" What could the Judge say further? One night the sovereign people called for the President to appear and make a speech. To appear was seen; to make a speech, without saying either too little or too much, was not easy. People

too little or too much, was not easy. People wated him to talk for the very reason which cautioned him to hold his peace. But how was he o send them home in good homour without betaying his knowledge, his opinions, his debetaying his knowledge, his opinions, his de-spendency? Stalking out on to the balcony, with his fat little wife under his arm, he bowed to his masters, saying, "Well, gentlemen, here we are, and that's the long and the short of it." The mob broke out into laugher, and went home with a jest, instead of a political speech. One day he received a deputation at the White House, which had come to abuse his Cabinet. He listened to them with the greater head until He listened to them with the gracest heed until they had done, when he put aside all the cases with his homely and practical good sense:
"Gentlemen," said he, "suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it in the hands of Blondin to carry across put in the hands of Blondin to carry across the Niagara River on a rope, wald you shake the table, or keep shouting outle him—'Blondin, stand up a little straighter—Blondin, stoop a little more on the north—lean a little more to the north—lean a little more to the south?' No, you would hold your breath as well is your tongue, and keep four hands off

south?' No, you would hold your breath as well is your tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safe over. The Gvernment are carrying an immense weight. Vatold treasures are in their hands. They are doing the very best they can. Don't badge them. Keep silence, and we'll get you safe cross."

The best story of the kind's one which we have never seen in print. A very strong deputation from the temperance bods in the New England States waited upon himat the White House to obtain from him leaveto send temperance lecturers into the camps, lift the same rights and powers as the regime al chaplains. Lincoln was a teetotaller, and ersonally in

favour of the Maine Liquor Law: his friends were chiefly of that way of thinking; and the deputation supposed they would have an easy task of it, although well aware that Grant, the Commander-in-Chief, was hostile to their plans. So they set out their facts in strong cold the manner is with all sectarians; asserting tha the armies were demoralized with drink that most of the officers were drunkards. Among other facts which they had learnt, to the discredit of the army, was that General Grant was fond of whisky, and that he had a orant was tond of whitely, and that he had a regular supply of that fiery spirit furnished to head-quarters. When they had finished their tale, the President, brightening into twinkles, said, "Well, gentlemen, and did you ascertain where General Grant buys his whisky?"-" No variet General Grant buys his whisky? — "No, cir," replied the orator, "we did not try to learn."—"Ah," said the President, "that is a lity! The information might have been useful to me, as I should like to have sent some of the same whisky to every general in the service." With the same quick and kindly humour he could laud the merits and chastise the faults of his commanders. About a week after the Chicago Convention, a gentleman from New York calle on the President, in company with the Assistant Secretary-at-War, Dana. In the course of conversation, the gentleman said, "What do you think, Mr. President, is the reason General McClellan does not reply to the letter from the Chicago Convention?" "Oh!" replied Mr. Lincoln, with a characteristic twinkle of the Chicago Convention?" Oh!" replied Mr. Lincoln, with a characteristic twinkle of the eye, "he is intrenching!" M'Clellan is here hit off in a word. And with what drollery unhappy Burnside is figured to the imagination in this little anecdote! On the occasion when the telegram from Cumberland Gap reached Mr. Lincoln that firing was heard in the direction of Knoxville, be remarked that he was glad of it. Some person present, who had the perils of Burnside's position uppermost in his mind, could not see why Mr. Linmost in his mind, could not see why Mr. coln should be glad of it, and so expressed himself. "Why, you see," responded the President, "it reminds me of Mistress Sallie Ward family. Occasionally one of her numerous pro geny would be heard crying in some out-of-the way place, upon which Mrs. Ward would exclaim, 'There's one of my children that isn't dead yet.'

The history of this man was not less strange than his figure and his character. He was born in a hut, and died inhabiting a palace. He could hardly spell simple words, and he governed by his wisdom nearly half the world. He was a Southern mean white, and he lived to champion the North and to abolish slavery in the South. He was a labourer, a rail-splitter, a boatman, a grocer's boy, a private soldier; he was also a lawyer, a surveyor, a captain of volunteers, a postmaster, a Member of Congress, and President of the United States. His origin was so obscure that the place of his birth is not known yet he conducted a great war as Commander He is called the Moses of the negro race and the Second Father of his country. By common consent he is placed in the great muster-roll of fame by the side of Washington. And yet we talk of the age of romance being gone!

"I was born," wrote Mr. Lincoln, in a private memorandum for Hicks, the painter, "February 12, 1809, in then Hardin County, Kentucky, a a point within the now County of Larue, a mile or a mile and a half from where Hodgen's mill How strange this sounds in our cars! It was only sixty years ago everything in Hardin County is now change from what it was—even the name by which i was known. When Scott projected "Waverley," the changes of sixty years in the aspects of Scottish life appeared to him very great, though they amounted to little-more than a new shape in hats, a few drinking customs, and a set of popular tunes. The name of an English shire has not been changed in the memory of books and men. When one of the inquisitive gentlemen who are always compiling lives wrote to Lincoln for facts, he received the following draft:—" Born, February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. Education defective. Profession, a lawyer. Have been a Captain of Volunteers in Black Hawk war. Postmaster at a very small office. Four times a Member of the Illinois Legislature, and was a Member of the Lower House of Congress." And this is nearly all there is to tell of Abraham Lincoln until his history becomes that of the Civi

War.

The Lincolns are supposed to have gone over to America under William Penn; but they removed to Virginia, as small farmers and backwoodsmen. Abraham's grandfather was shot dead by a Redskin. Thomas Lincoln, son of the murdered man, married Nancy Hanks, and removed to Kentucky, where Abraham was born. When the lad was about seven he learned to read a little; when he was ten his mother died, and the hard lot of a labourer's boy was before him. Years later he got a little achooling in his wild home—some got a little schooling in his wild home—some poor writing, spelling, and ciphering; it was not much, but it was turned to great account by the quick wit and strong intelligence of the pupil. At twenty-one he helped his father to build a log-house in the backwoods, for fencing which he split many of the rails, and got thereby a nickname for life. Then he made a long voyage down the Mississippi to New Orleans, in a boat belonging to a trader, with so much credit to himself that his employer made him a clerk. From this point in his career he began to act on a larger scale. Heiset up as a storekeeper; but failed to make it pty. He studied surveying; but he could not succeed in it. He went out against the Black Hawk Indians, having family accres to pay off to the Redskins. In one of the debates in longress, he described very cemically his warkke career, in contrast with the much-vaunted etploits of General Cass. "By the way, Mr. Speaker," said the humourist, "did you know I was a military hero? Yes, sir, in the days of the Black Hawk war I fought, bled, and came away. Speaking of General sir, in the days of the Black Hawk war I fought, bled, and came away. Speaking of General Cass's career reminds mt of my own. I was not at Sullivan's retreat, but I was about as near to it as Cass was to Hull's surrender; and, like him, I saw the place som after. It is quite certain that I did not brak my sword, for I had none to break; but I bent my musket pretty badly on one occasion. If Cass broke his sword, the idea is, he broke it in desperation. I bent the musket by accident. If General Cass went in advance of me in picking whottle-berries, I guess I surpassed him in General Cass went in advance of me in picking whottle-berries, I guess I surpassed him in charges upon the wild onion. If he saw any live fighting Indians, it was more than I did, but I had a great many bloody struggles with the mosquitoes; and although I never fainted from loss of blood, I certainly cut say I was often very hungry." After this he became a lawyer and a politician; and leyond the fact that he married Mary Todo, of Lexington, Kentucky (now his mourning widew), there is nothing more to say of him than that belongs to the story of his country.

When Lincoln went to Wahington as President, the Southern men wer already in revolt; meaning to carry out the pet idea of

founding a Slave Empire from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Privately and personally, Lincoln was opposed to slavery, believing it to be bad in principle and in practice. "If any-thing in this world is wrong, slavery is wrong," was a saying constantly on his lips. As the advocate of free soil, he had been elected Pre-sident. But if bound by his opinions, and by the feelings of his clients, not to encourage the peculiar institution, not to allow its increase within the territories of the republic, he was also bound, and fully admitted his obligation, not to interfere with it where it had a legal standing, but to leave it as he found it, either to grow or fade, as time, argument, and com-merce might determine its uncertain life. These views of his duty were accepted by him in evident good faith. In Congress he had voted against the introduction of slavery into the territories. It was, he said, a local fact, a local curse. To hold men in bondage was one of the acquired rights of certain States, not one of the original rights of man. That this right belonged to the soil, and not to the inhabi-tants, had once been held an incontestable fact, whatever conclusions might be drawn from it since it was allowed on all sides that a Virgin ian could not hold slaves in New Englan ian could not hold slaves in New England, and that a New Englander could not hold slaves in Virginia. Yet this -fundamental fact, sound in law and in philosophy, had been brought into dispute by the Fugitive Slave Law, which enabled a slaveowner to retake his human chattel on free soil; free soil no longer, since the power of re-capture and recovery implied ownership. It was to the action of this abominable law, an outrage on the most sacred feelings, the most cherished principles of millions of men, our own equals in refinement, in education, in susceptibility, that all the miseries, and ultimately all the glories of America must be traced. It produced the exaggerations of Uncle Tom; it promoted the excitement of the Underground Railway; it excused the madness of John Brown; it evoked the radical spirit of the North, and put Southern pretensions to the test. The passage of that Act had been a great triumph for the South, for it made the free States partakers in the iniquities, while they had no share in the profits of her crime. Lincoln's election was a protest on the part of these violated free States, that they would no longer willingly act as bailiffs and jailers for the South. So the Southerners understood it; they prepared to quit a Union in which they could no longer dictate the law and they proceeded with a fiery zeal to found that Slave Empire on which they had set their hearts.

The action of the Southern men appeared sharp and swift, for when Lincoln arrived in Washington, a new confederacy had risen up to dispute the power. It was, indeed, easy for them dispute the power. It was, indeed, easy for them to appear prompt; the government of Buchanan being in their hands, together with the army, the navy, the Post Office, the State departments, the military schools, the magazines of war. During the previous year, a hundred and fifteen thousand muskets had been taken from Northern arms of the the South. Most of the regular armories to the South. Most of the regular officers trained at West Point were Virginians and Carolinians; the Secretary at War, John B. and carolimans; the secretary at War, John B. Floyd, was a Southern. The game was in their hands, and they played it boldly for a time. First South Carolina, then Mississippi, next Florida and Alabama, afterwards Louisiana and Texas, then Georgia seceded from the Union; all It being done by a few delegates, without formal instructions and without legal powers. The voters were not consulted in this matter, and the forms of law were not always observed. In some States there were exprelaws forbidding the Legislature to repeal Union except by a popular vote; but in no case whatever was the question of secession laid before the people. It was, in every case, the work of a few passionate and wealthy owners of slaves, alarmed for the safety of their property in flesh and blood. Slavery, they said, was measured by a majority of their country. was menaced by a majority of their country-men; and men living in a republic, calling themselves democrats, were going to fight that majority, not with reason and votes, but with bayonets and shot. That this was their pre-gramme, fley told the world in no uncertain notes. When the delegates of seven seceding States—delegates of the Legislatures, not of the peoples—had met in Montgomery, and elected Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens Pre-sident and Vice-President of the Confederacy, the new chiefs made speeches; Davis, a soldier dealing with the military, Stephens, a civilian dealing with the military, Stephens, a civilian, with the political aspect of things. Davis declared that "the time for compromise has now passed, and the South is determined to maintain her position, and make all who oppose her smell Southern powder and feel Southern steel." A Constitution, embodying all the Southern ideas of slavery, had been adepted. It was by way of commentary on this new code It was by way of commentary on this new code of the Slave Empire that Stephens delivered his remarkable speech. His statement of the objects of secession is official, and every attempt to estimate the Civil War in America must take account of his declarations. Stephens, in a few

well weighed sentences, announced the. PROGRAMME OF THE SOUTH.

"The new Constitution has put at rest for ever all agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution—African alavery, as it exists among us—the proper status of the negro in our form of civilisation. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. Jefferson, in his forecast, had anticipated this as the 'rock upon which the old Union would split.' He was right. What was conjecture with him is now a realised fact. But whether he nim is now a reassed fact. But whether he fully comprehended the great truth upon which that rock stood and stands, may be doubted. The prevailing ideas entertained by him, and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were, that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politi-cally. It was an evil they knew not well how cany. It was an evil they anew not wen how to deal with; but the general opinion of the men of that day was, that, somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away. This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, was the prevailing idea at the time. The Constitution, it is true, secured every essential guarantee to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly used against the constitutional guarantees thus seured, because of the common sentiment of the cured, because of the common sentiment of the day. Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and the idea of a government built upon it was wrong—when the 'storm came,' and the wind blew, it fell.' Our new government is founded upon exactly the opnosite ideas: its foundations are laid, its cornerposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone resta, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. This, our new govern-ment, is the first in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth."

Stephens pushed his principle as far as it would reach, and accepted every con-clusion to which it led him. He wanted a Slave Empire. Slavery was the true condition of society. God had made men unequal, and of society. God had made men unequal, and to set up the negro as equal to the Anglo-Saxon was to make war against heaven. This was his sacramental truth, to which his was his sacramental truth, to which his northern countrymen, as well as Europeans, would have to bow. "It is upon this," he said, in conclusion, "that our social fabric is firmly planted, and I cannot permit myself to doubt the ultimate success of a full recognition of this principle throughout the civilised and enlightened world." These monstrous doctrines of the slave owner excited at that time far less attention both in New York and London than they deserved. At first, Northern men were willing to keep slavery question very much out of sight. They had to act by the law, and the law gave them no control over slavery in the seconded States—except so far as they could make it contraband of war. They clung to the theory of State Rights, and tried to ignore the rebellion and secession as actual facts. Their sole object was to restore the Union; and Lincoln, though, it was said against his feelings, declared a hundred times that, as President, he was neither for slavery nor against slavery, but only against dis-unior a thing prohibited by statutes and fatal to the republic. As the first magistrate, he was here on his true ground; but this very strict adher-ence to law was a great disadvantage to him as a politician: for while the people were fighting mainly against the slave power, he ha appear in his public utterances as though he were indifferent to the greater issues of his own conflict. Hence, it was open to his enemies, and the enemies of his country, to declare that the battle was not for freedom, but only for territory, tha the North was fighting for empire and the South for independence. That this was an error, the men who made the mistake must be now convinced; but in the early months of the war and in fact, until the Emancipation edict cam and, in fact, until the Emancipation edict came out, it was an error into which honest and liberal men were apt to fall. So late as August, 1862, Lincoln wrote to Horace Greeley: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it—if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it—and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that "These declarations were necessary, because that." These declarations were necessary, because republic should uphold the written law; it was come, that these necessary explanations were sure to mislead many men at a distance from Washington—liberal men, say, in London and Paris-who might wish to keep their faith with principles and convictions as to slavery high above their feeling for a foreign Government. When the progress of events enabled Lincoln to see that slavery and the slave rebellion mus stand and fall together, and his insight into fact gave him the courage to decree the abolition o men in Europe returned with a singular rapidity

to their first loves and hates. The year 1863 opened with this proclamation one of those measures which take their place a once, not merely in the history of a single State but in the larger story of mankind. With thi act of liberation, the name of Abraham Lincoln rail-splitter and President, will be for ever associated. It is the kind of glory that has no drawback, and the brightness of which

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY. (From the Morning Post.) No society professedly desirous to promote the introduction of legal reforms could venture to

peril its reputation by remaining silent about the numberless defects of the law of bankruptcy. Chambers of commerce, municipal corporations, and mercantile boards, have all united to deplore the evils from which creditors are now daily suffering, and to make suggestions, more or less valuable, for their mitigation or removal. It is therefore only natural to find that con siderable prominence has been given to thi subject by the friends of social science assembled at Sheffield. Lord Brougham touched upon it in his opening address, and Sir Robert Phillimore had a few words of lamentation to bestow upon it when he took the chair of the jurisprudence department. After these incidenta notices the matter was formally brought before the association by Mr. Moffatt, the newly-elected M.P. for Southampton, a gentleman, it must be admitted, who has some claim to be heard w. a respect upon the working of the existing law. He took part in the deliberations of the city men who gave Lord Westbury the benefit of their advice and assistance when preparing his unfortunate measure; and he has had ample opportunity as a merchant in extensive business of testing the value of his own recommendations. The experiment has probably been tried by only too many of his "shaky" customers, greatly to the prejudice of his own cash balances, and he must have been exceptionally fortunate if he has not had very good resson to understand the way in which the changes introduced by the Act of 1861 have affected the interests of creditors. He has for two sessions presided over the House of Commons committee of investigation, and that he has paid a great amount of attention to the subject was sufficiently evident from the carefully prepared paper of which we gave an abstract in our Saturday's impression. We are not much surprised, and but very little disaspointed, to find that all this research has added nothing to our previous information. Mr. Moffatt, it is true, mourns over the miscarriage of successive Administrations in their endeavours to provide a good code of bankruptcy. He sings a jeremiad over each abortive attempt, and confesses by implication that Lord Westbury's bill has made confusion works, and he only too strongly fortifies his position by an imposing array of figures. In 1863 sit hundred and thirty-five debtors wound up their affairs by means of composition deed, and 381 of these paid not more than 5a. in the pound. But in the following year the results were still more unastifactory. The number of compounding debtors was 1176, and in only 468 instances, or little more than one-third, did the creditors get one-quarter of the amount of their debts; while out of three hundred of these deeds twelve were for less than 1s., and ten of the compounding debtors was 1176, and in only 468 instances, or little more than one-third, did the creditors get one-quarter of the amount of their debts; while out of three hundred of these deeds twelve were for less than 1s., and ten of the compounding debtors was 1176, and in only 468 instances, or little more than one-third, did preparing his unfortunate measure, and he has had ample opportunity as a merchant in extensive business of testing the value of his

valid these recious instruments. A dis-honest debtor may always make, and virtu-ally compel a settlement which shall virtually benefit no one but himself. The creditors grumble, the meeting is adjourned and adjourned again, till the debter gets his own way, because no one will take the trouble to sift the matter to the bottom. The trustees are often in collision with the bankrupt, and the result of proceedings to compel them to do their duty is not encouraging. The buit of all this is shown by a Parliamentary return made last session. In the year ending Ilth October, 1864, there were no less than 7224 bankruptcies. The assets realised were only £677,000, or less than £94 in each case, while the official costs of collection came to £140,000, leaving only £530,000 available for division; 6600 persons were made bankrupts on their own petition, and 848 of them paid less than half-a-crown in the pound, while 5224, or three-fourths of the entire number, paid no dividend at all. But the closing figures of Mr. Moffat's statement are, as he truly says, even more startling. A return obtained at his instance shows with what a frightful rapidity the facilities of dishonesty are sapping the foundations of commercial morality. The amount of debts due from bankrupt estates wound up under deeds of assignment was, in 1863, £1,015,000; in 1864, £5,725,000; and in six months of 1865, at the rate of £13,450,000. Composition and inspectorship deeds show a corresponding increase, and the totals for the respective years show an increase of debts dealt with under these three kinds of instruments of from £1,586,000 in 1863, to little short of £9,000,000 in 1864, and if the existing rate be maintained, to the astounding total of £33,000,000 in 1865—a sum more than sufficient to pay the interest of the national debt, and about half the total expenditure of the nation! Though our readers will not be altogether surprised to learn that Lord Westbury's greatly puffed but ill-advised measure has introduced these evils, they will, perhaps, be somewhat astonished at their alarming extent and development. But our wonder is that Mr. Moffat should now announce them as if they had not from the first been foreseen by many whose judgment was entitled to respect. Again and again, while the bill was before the House, did we indicate its weak points. Actual experience has shown that our apprehensions were within the mark, and the only error was in somewhat underrating its multiplied mischiefs. We know not whether Mr. Moffat was able to preserve his gravity when attributing the failure of the Act to satisfy the community to the re-fusal of the House of Lords to sanction the aphisal of the House of Lords to sanction the ap-pointment of a Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. Certain it is he discreetly avoided any endeavour to show how a Judge of appeal was to have remedied the innate defects of the measure, to have exacted proofs the law did not require, to have exercised powers the law did not give, and generally to have kept debtors, trustees, and every one else in order, without any proper machinery for the purpose. And after the late Lord Chancellor's endeavours to abolish county court commitments it is rather rash to describe him as having indicated a conclusion at all likely to satisfy the mercantile community. at all likely to satisfy the mercantile community. The fact is, as we have often asserted already, each successive bankruptcy bill has been more or less a scheme of Whig Administration to make fresh places and grant fresh pensions. That Lord Westbury's measure was no exception to this rule has been more than abundantly shown by the disclosures which involved the shown by the disclosures which involved the present Government in disgrace and brought their highest legal dignitary to his downfall. Really to ameliorate the law of bankruptcy Really to ameliorate the law of bankrupicy we must in a great measure reinstate the system which the first Reform Ministry abolished. We must leave the settle-ment of affairs as much as possible in the hands of the creditors, and them a ready access to the Court whenever it shall seem desirable to invoke its powers. The plan pursued in Scotland, of leaving issues in pankruptcy to courts of ordinary judicature, is productive of delay and injury there, and if in-troduced here would still further impede the trial of causes in our courts of equity and com-mon law. What is wanted is that business details should be left to business men, and that questions of legal or equitable doctrines, of fraud, concealment, or other misdeeds, should be administered by a court with ample powers,

growing love of bankruptcy will be effectually checked, and the reproach now cast upon our law will be speedily removed.

permanent sittings, and competent judges. When once these essentials are secured the

WHAT THE AMERICANS THINK OF WHAT THE AMERICANS THINK OF FENIANISM.

(From the Times' Own Correspondent.)

Philadelphia, September 29.

Had there not been an excitement in England about the Fenians, which reflected to this side of the Atlantic, there would not have been developed in any part of America the least active sympathy on the part of the 200,000 Irishmen said to be in the American branch of the order with the movements in Ireland.

finence, and not one in a hundred could be induced even by patriotism to return again to Ireland. They get no sympathy from us, for our people are sick and tired of endless proposals to revolutionise Ireland. The Catholic Church is opposed to them, and the pronunciamento of its bishops and clergy forbidding all good Cathelies from joining the order have almost paralysed it. The Government watches the Fenians closely, and the tirst attempt at violating international law will be suppressed with a strong hand. The head centres may talk as loud as they please, and belabour England to their hearts' content, but they must go no further; and so well do the Fenians know this that I do not believe any of the circles are even calculating the amount of military preparation necosary before an invasion of Ireland would be at all practicable. If sympathy from American Fenians will do the Irish say good they can have any amount of it, but they need look for nothing else. They will have to fight their own battles if they do fight, for their sympathiaers have very little money, and still less of anything else calculated to fit out an expedition to send across the seas. The Irish in America are by no means united in their support of the order, for many of them distrust it, others do not wish to break the peace, and a vast multitude who have been members of Fenian circles, finding that year after year there was an endless drain on their pockets with no tangible result, have withdrawn from the order, and refuse any longer to take part in Fenianism. A few master spirite make all the noise that is heard from America; the great majority of the 200,000—if there be that many Fenians in the United States—are merely silent and passive spectators of the antics of the few. It is the settled opinion in America that the branch of the Fenians here will do little or nothing to aid the branch in Ireland, and that if the revolutionists place any dependence on the promises of the Irish Americans they will be most wofully deceived. There are even wofully deceived. There are even grave doubts if the Fenians do possess the strength of 200,000 men they boast of, for their circles are all small, and if they have a very large membership, the rank and file do not attend very closely to the duties of the order. An estimate generally thought reliable places the number of active Fenians in America at 10,300, divided thus:—Chicago, 500; St. Louis, 500; Kew York, 2500; Cincinnati, 500; Baltimore, 500; Citcveland, 400; Detroit, 400; Boston, 300; Hartford, 250; Newhaven, 250; Springfield, 100; Albany, 200; Philadelphia, 1000; Pittaburg, 400; other places, 2000. This is a very small estimate; but, so far as any evidence is given of activity in America, it must include all who can be relied upon to take part in any revolutionary designs, for 10,300 [rishmen bent on any other object certainly would do more to attract attention than the Fenians would do more to attract attention than the do. An invasion of Ireland by so small a tainly cannot be feared in England.

The Americans place no more dependence on the prospects of the Fenians than they do upon the hopes of Juarez and his Liberal Government in Mexico. We would rather ten times over have Juarez possess Mexico than have the Fenians conquer Ireland; but sethere hearing.

INTRIGUES AT ROME.

A CLERICAL correspondent of the Temps, in Rome, gives the following account of the ministerial conflict between M. de Merode and Cardinal Antonelli:—

A CLEBICAL correspondent of the Temps, in Rome, gives the following account of the ministerial condict between M. de Merode and Cardinal Antonelli:—

The great news which has eccupied Rome for the last three days is the determined battle which M. de Merode is sustaining. The state of the case is just this:—I have been telling you for the last two months that M. de Merode was attacked by the Roman fever, and persons have been surprised at his obstisancy in remaining here against the advice of his physicians. However, he has his reasons for this. He was aware that there were persons at work to undermine his position. The cardinals and prelates, who are his antagonists, availed themselves of certain irregularities in the accounts of the Pro-minister of Arma, for which persons in the office of the Pro-minister are responsible, to effect their end. They at last succeeded. Their dislike was caused by the fact that he wished to reform abuses. Collemasi and Mgr. Matteucci, urged by Antonelli, desired to keep the gendarmice under the police authorities. This would in effect reduce the army by one-half. Mgr. Berardi, Cardinal Antonelli's substitute in the office of Secretary of State, had to avenge his brother who was arrested by M. de Merode himself, and sent to Ceccano. He had also to answer for the arrest of Fausti, the confidant of Antonelli. M. de Merode was a most determined opponent of abuses, and he made himself a host of enemies by the headlong seal with which he attacked whatever he considered to be defective in the administration of his colleagues. I have myself often said to him, "Monseigneur, your frankness will be your ruin." The plot was ready eight days ago, and M. de Merode having spoken to the Pope about a journey to Belgium, Cardinal Antonelli went at once to the house of the prelate, and signified to him that he had the Pope's permission to depart. The affected readiness, and the form of this authorisation caused M. de Merode having spoken to the Pope appropriate of the prevent of the Pope were any in

The or The correspondent of the Peet at Rome writes:—
No one thinks of accusing Mgr. de Mercode of peculation, because it is well known that he has devoted his own private fortune, besides making considerable inroads on those of his brother and aister, to the cause of the Church, and developed to the utmost the pecuniary real of ultramontane Catholics, whose contributions in the form of Peter's pence have proved highly serviceable to his Hollinger's exchanges of bributions in the form of Peter's pence have proved highly serviceable to his Holinese's exchequer at many an ugly pinch; but neither can it be asserted that in the long run the devotion of the Beigian Minister has been productive of durable advantage to the Holy See, since, commencing with the disastrous organisation of the pepal army under Lamoriciere and its annihilation at Castelfidardo, his enthusiastic experiments have invariably resulted in a series of lamentable failures, and failures are of course more expensive than successes. The startling fact which has brought about the present crisis appears to be an unaccountable deficit in the War Department to the tune of half a million of scudi, notwithstanding which Mgr. de Merode last week went to the Finance Minister, Mgr. Ferrari, with a fresh demand for money, with which that minister professed himself both unwilling and unable to comply. Mgr. Ferrari, after this interview, went to the Pope to relate the affair, and had just impressed upon his Holiness the utter impossibility of continuing such a ruinous course of expenditure in the War Department, when the War Minister himself arrived. De Merode stated that he had daily and urgent calls for money for the levelling of the Plazzi di Termini, for the barracks at the Pretorian camp, for the new street leading to Diocletian's Baths, for the levy of soldiers (indisenous and foreign) or the Plazzi di Termini, for the barracks at the Pre-torian camp, for the new street leading to Diocletian's Baths, for the levy of soldiers (indigenous and foreign) who are to supply the place of the departing French, for their uniforms (which are ordered, and now being confectionnes, as the phrase is, in France), and for many other measures indispensable to the very exist-ence of the Holy See as a temporal government.

But the Pone was less reliable than

But the Pope was less pliable than usual, alluded uncomfortably to the unaccounted-for 500,000 soudi, said that however necessary the measures mentioned by the Minister might be, it would be impossible to carry them out without money, of which there was but an insufficient store in the treasury, and hinted that change of air would be beneficial to the health of monsignore, who has never yet been able to shake off the lingering remnants of the fever he caught at Castel Gandolfo.

TELEGRAPHIC CARLES. — The Mailland Enriga of Saturday has been shown by Mr. Lee, the telegraph station-master there, three specimens of telegraphic cables which he has just received. Two of these are specimens of the Allantic submarine cables of 1857 and 1865 respectively, and the other a specimen of the cable used for local telegraphy in the city of London. The fint-named cable is three-quarter inch in diameter. It is constructed of plaited wire and tarred hemp—in which latter the conducting wires, savon in number, are enclosed—and appears to be of excellent workmanship, the manufacturers being Mears. Newall and Co., Birkenhead. The second specimen—a portion of the cable laid by the Great Mastern this year—is about one inch in diameter. It is made of similar materials and contains the same number of confuscing wires. The London cable is carealy three-quarters of as took in diameter, and is wholly constructed of tarred hemp, the number of confuscing wires being accounts.

ARRIVALS. - DECKERR 30. Chaine, 18, 1800 tons, Captain Lake, from Brishane 28th lowen (a.), 600 tons, Captain Lake, from Brishane 28th Passengers—Mrs. W. B. Tooth, Master Tooth, Miss Miss Meder, Mrs. J. G. Simpson, Mesers, M. Bell, E. Row, Renny, Harding, J. Cramps, and 23 in the accers. N. Co., accusts.

Ruigin, Miss Meder, Mrs. J. G. Sinpson, Messers, M. Hell, E. Turner, Row, Renny, Harding, J. Cramps, and 23 in the steerage. G. S. N. Co., agents.

Hunter is, 26t tons, Captain Sullivas, from Merimbula. Pasage. G. S. N. Co., agents.

Hunter is, 26t tons, Captain Sullivas, from Merimbula. Pasage. G. S. N. Co., agents.

Magellan Cloud, schooner, 140 nm. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Magellan Cloud, schooner, 140 nm. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Magellan Cloud, schooner, 140 nm. Santa Walkier, from Manganui 18th ultimo. T. G. Sawkins, agent.

Sarah Pile, schooner, 194 tons, Captain Gall, from Otago 15th instant. Molison and Black, agents.

City of Mchourne (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Gall, from Otago 15th ultimo. Pascengers—Mrs. Guorrovi, Captain new Mrs. Swinton Line Theorems. Mrs. Guorrovi, Captain new Mrs. Swinton Line Taylor Dr. C. G. Quinon, Rev. D. O'Reilly, Miss E. Davis, Mrs. Taylor Dr. C. G. Quinon, Rev. D. O'Reilly, Miss E. Davis, Mrs. Taylor Dr. C. G. Quinon, Rev. D. O'Reilly, Miss E. Davis, Mrs. Taylor Dr. C. G. Quinon, Rev. D. O'Reilly, Miss E. Davis, Mrs. Pilcher, Miss Bouriows, Captain Lev, Mrs. Montgonery, Messrs. Merfeld, Paget, Hunt, A. Douglas, Dickson, J. Stanford, Bruce, Simson, Afficer, Hulbrown, Traill, Fredericks, Barrett, Lewis, A. Wright, Montgonery, andof in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Lowarra (s.), from Brisbane the 26th ultimo. Pascengers—Captain R. Towns, Messrs. Corder, Wolff, Black, Wilkinson, Simmons, Musro, and 24 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES. DECEMBER 30.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES. -- JANUARY I. Sarah, Martha, for Greymouth; Amy Robsart, for Hokitika.

CLEARANCES.—DECEMBER 30.

12. 285 tons, Captain Lyon, for Hobert Town. Pasert. D. McCure.
rt and Mary, schooner, 77 tons, Captain Smight, for
son. Passerger—Mrs. Smight.
Gabrielle, barque, 255 tons, Captain Blanchard, for Marie Gatricite, barque, 200 tons, Captain Paddle, for Malbourne. Calcutta.
City of Adelaide [s.], 1000 tons, Captain Paddle, for Malbourne. Passengers—Miss Harrington, Miss K. Parke, Mrs. Biss, Captain Biddell, Major Fanning, Messrs. Crowther, Jefferies, De Cross, McGure, M'Kenzie, Curlewis, Kinox, Lindsay, Keane, Soeling, Moffatt, Bourke, Lang, Blackwood, and 28 in the steerage. Florence Irving (s.), 500 tons, Captain Moppett, for Brisbane, Placet and Captain Chick and United States.

COASTERS INV. ARDS. - DRCEMBRE 30. Corio (s.), from Wollongong, with 200 tons coal; Little Newcastle, with 100 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—Drewmen 20. Curnation, for Port Macquarie; Cyclone, for Richmond River; Jillian, for Munning River; Corio (s.), for Wollongong; Ana, Attle Pet, Tiger, for Newcastle Janet Dickson, for Richmond

IMPORTS.—Deckmen 30.

Lady Bowen (a.), from Brisbane: 1 bag gold dust, Union Bank.

Bank.

EXPORTS.—December 30.

Tasmonia (a.), for Hobert Town: 5 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 83 hides, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 53 butter, and Co.; 1 case drugs, J. and E. Row; 756 bags wheat, Barker and Co.

Marte Gabrielle, for Calcutta: 150 tons coal, 20 horses, C. Boyer

Marie Gabrielle, for Calcutta: 100 tons coni, 20 notes, 21 notes, 21 notes, 21 notes, 22 notes, 21 notes, 22 notes,

Franck, Brothers, and Co.: 1 case. Peters and Harcourt.

Disamantian (c.), from Brisbane: 11 bairs wool, 1 bundle skins. J. Bichardson; 5 baies wool, soci, 11 bairs wool, 20 baies wool, 60; christ, Watt. and Co.; 12 packages, J. Andrews; 8 wool. Gi christ, Watt. and Co.; 12 packages, J. Andrews; 8 co.; Clty of McDourne (s.), from McDourne: 1 parcel, Lady Don; 16 casks ale, 5 casks ginger, Rebast and Co.; 10 boxs lobsters, A. Tange and Co.; 1 case, F. B. Palmer and Co.; 2 case, S. Maddock; 10 boxs tes, Sun Kum Fi; 1 box, J. Gando; 2 parcels, Montefiore and Te Kloot; 1 case, M. Woolnough; 1 parcel, H. Lawson; 1 package, L. Sharwood and Co.; 4 packages, 100 cases, 2 cases tents, W. Burkitt; 2 bales space, J. H. Wheler; 1 parcel, De Gruchy and Leigh; 1 parcel, Cubitt; 2 parcels, Shallard; 1 box, J. H. Miller; 1 parcel, E. Itooth.

MAILS will close at the General Foot Office as follows:— FOR Malbourbs.—By the City of McDourne (a.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.
FOR ROKHAMPION.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Tuesday, 4 p.m.

FOR BLISHANE.—By the Cawara (a.), on Tuesday, at 5 p.m.

FOR GRATTON.—By the Urara (s.), on Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR MANYBOROUGH.—By the Engle (s.), on Wednesday,

10 p.m.

3.00 p.m.
Comos House. - Entered Outwards, December 39: Florence Irving (a.), 348 tons, Captain Moppett, for Moreton Bay; Benjamin Heajer, berque, 261 tons, Captain Smith, for Nelson.
The Lady Bowen (a.), 161 Brisbane on the 28th ultimo at 4 p.m., crossed the box at 6 p.m., passed Moreton Light at 9.50 p.m., Point Look-out at mininght on the 29th, Seal Bocks at 6.
a.m. on the 30th, and entered 89they Reads at 6.15 p.m.; had passed a large element of the 18th and the 18th and 18t

the 28th ultimo.

The City of Milbourne (s.), left Melbourne at 3 30 p.m., 28th
December; cleared the Heads, at 6,30 p.m.; passed Cape Schank,
at 9 p.m.; Wilson's Promotory, at 6 a.m., the 29th ultimo; the
Gabo Island, at 12,30 a.m., the 30th ultimo; entered the Heads,
at 2,30 a.m.; arrived at Sydney, at 3,30 a.m., 31st ultimo. Light
easterly whuds and fine weather throughout the passage. Passed
the Wonga Wonga (s.), off Seal Island, at 7,30 a.m., 28th

benefit of seience, will much oblige.—A.I.N. Youw, Commander barque J. E. Boyd."—Wellington Ascertiser, November 29.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACRT SQUADRON.
This match for the Vice-commodere's cup, open to all yachts belonging to the M. S. Y. S. Time roce, half-minute per ton. Course, from moorings off Farm Cove, round the Lighthip and Sow and Pige, back round for former. Detained, if miles of Long-theory experience of the Commodere of the Lighthip and Sow and Pige, back round for the Course of the Lighthip and the control of the Course of the Course of the Course of the Course of the Market of the Course of the Market of the Course of the Course of the Market of the Course of the Course of the Course of the Market of the Course o

NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE.

BEFARTERS.

Becember 29.—Ballina (s.), for Grafton.

Becember 29.—Frowning Beauty, barque, Marr. for Adelaide, with 480 tons coal.

Becember 29.—A. H. Badger, barque, Marshall, for Melbourne, with 510 tons coal.

Becember 29.—Contest, barque, Leighton, for Adelaide, with 470 tons coal.

Becember 29.—Aleandra, schooner, Dyson, for Melbourne, with 360 tons coal. 300 tons coal.

December 29.—Clutha, schooner, Bruce, for Mclbourne, with 22t tons coal.

December 29.—Souchays (s.), Simpson, for Brisbane, with 650 tons coal.

BELBOURNE.

AND YOU YANGE (a.), Fliors (a.), City of Melbourne (a.), from Stydney.

December 26.—Australla, from Geffe; Scotia, from Clarence River; Ell Whittney, from Newcasatle; Nil Desperandum, from Hongkong.

December 27.—Schoolboy, from the Richmond River; Prince Patrick, Gratia, from Newcastle.

December 26.— Bessie, for Newcastle; Ellora (s.), for Galle; Willem Carl, for Batavia.

December 27.—White Star, for London.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—DEFEMBER 29.

Ses nutmegs, Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co.

SES Perfumed spirits, Elliott, Brothers

Duckages glassware I case brassware, Constable and Turner
packages boots, 42 packages saddlery, ironmongery, &c., M. A.

Worms and C.

19 packages glasswire 1 case brassware, Constante and Aumos Darkages boots, 42 packages saddlery, ironmongery, &c., M. A. Worms and Co. 19 cases confectionery, 30 cases winegar, Saunders and Co. 20 cases confectionery, 6 packages glass and eartherware, 6 cases silks, R. Strachan and Co. 50 bags sail, Powell 10 casks tonic water, Smith, Brothers, and Co. 3 cases apothecaried ware, 1 case instruments, H. G. Mallam. 10 cases food, J. and R. Rowell 20 cases and T. Rowell 20 cases and T. Rowell 20 cases perfumed spirits, Holson and Whiting 2 pockets hosp, 4 c, arter-casks time juice, 10 casks saltpetre, J. Frazer and Co. 33 packages baberdashery, stationery, fancy goods, &c., J. P. M. Ponsid

Frarer and Co.
33 packages haberdasherr, stationery, fancy goods, 6
38 Donald
300 cases brandy, S. L. Bensusan
300 bage dates, A. Tange and Co.
600 barrels beer, Campbell and Co.
37 packages ironmongery, &c., T. Nelson
37 packages shipchandler, J. Armstrong
10 bagsheads bolloware, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
26 cases confectionery, Learmonth, Diskinson, and Co.
502 packages groceries, oils, &c., Smith, Brothers.

By ELECTRIC TELEGRAPS.)

WINDS AND WEATHER.
DECEMBER 30.-0-8 am.
S.W. Cloudy. Bar. 29-872. Ther. 77.
Calm. Fine, bot.
S.E. Fine.
Calm. Fine, bot.
S.E. Cloudy. Bar. 26-716. Ther. 09-9.
S.E. Fine.
S.E. Cloudy. Calm. Fine.
S. E. Cloudy.
S.E. Cloudy.
Calm. Fine.
S. Dull, cloudy. Bar. 30-0-6. Ther. 74-1.
S. Cloudy, dull.
Calm. Fine.
S. W. Fine, and warm. Bar. 27-906. Ther. 75-1.
Calm. Fine, and Warm. Bar. 27-906. Ther. 75-1.
S.E. Fine.
S.E. Fine. Armidale
Tamworth
Mururundi
Singleton
Mailiand
Newnatie
South Head
South
So E. Fine.

E. Fine.

E. Fine.

S.E. raining
S. caim. Dull, like rain,
Caim. Hasy, sultry.
Caim. Pine, and hot.
Caim. Stormy.
W. Fine, cloudy, hot. Bar, 29-412, Ther, 80-8.
Calm. Fine, very hot.
S. Cloudy, Bar, 29-700. Ther, 75S.W. Cloudy, little cooler.
S.E.W. Grand Cooler.
S.E.W. Grand Cloudy, fine. Bar, 29-376.
S.W. Fine, clear, Bar, 29-370. Ther, 61-Caim. Fine, Caim. Fine, C

cain. Dull, hot.
E.S.E. Pine.
Se. Fine.
Seutherly. Fine.
Chim. From Fine.
Chim. For Fine.
Chim. Fine.
Dull, atorm gathering.
N.E. Hot, dull, sultry.
Caim. Fine.
Caim. Fine.
Caim. Fine.
E.S.E. Dull, atorm.
E.S.E. Dull, atord.
S.E. Dull, atord.
S.E. Dull, atord.
S.E. Dull, cloudy.
S. Dull.
S. troons Dull like rain.
S.E. Dull, cloudy.
Caim. Dull like rain.
Caim. Dull
Caim. Cloudy, sultry, oppressive.
Caim. Cloudy, very hot.

SYDNEY HEADS. TIME. | WINDS. | REMARKS. Dec. 31. 6.30 am. 8.E. Light, and cloudy.
Noon. 8.E. Ditto, and ditto.
5 p.m. East Ditto, and ditto.

Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 18. Longitude 1804, 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1° 18° Zast. Height above the
Mean Sea Level, 135 feet.
The Time Ball is éropped daily (Sandays excepted), at 1h. p.m.
Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. s.m., Greenwich Mean
Time. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 52° Faht, and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot. Tomperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

0-50 12 1-0

30-029 69-7 77 8. by W. 0-36 10 82-4 66-2

THE ALPACAS.

THE ADDITIONS.

To t a Editor of the Herald.

Sin,—Any sugges ism leading to reduction of expanditure will no doubt be a centable in the present difficulty.

I projece, then, that the alpacks, which have cost the country many thousands of pounds (and if hupt on by Government will cost many thousands more), be given to the Henourable John Robertson, in consideration of his lorg services, and on condition that he immediately makes tracks with them for the Piams of Promise, and that neither he nor they ever return.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ECONOMIST.

I | MONDAY 1 4 57 1 7 10 1 8 8 . 8 31 -New, 17d. 6h. 42m. a.m.; Pull, 31d. 6h. 33m. a.m. JANUARY.

Sundays, Holidays, Phases of the Moo Historical Memoranda, Law Terms, Vacations, Circuits, &c.

A m. m. p.m. 1 M 8 8 83 1 1 Vacation begins. ② rises 4.57; sets 7.10 2 T 8.53 9 19 Holidays at Supreme Court. 3 W 9.37 9.56 1 Ther. at Appin at 130° in sun at noon, 4 T 10 15 10 33 Ther. at Appin at 130° in sun at noon, 4 T 10 15 10 33 Ther. at Appin at 130° in sun at noon, 5 F 10 51 11 16 N. S. W. Constitution proclaimed, 1853. 6 S 11 29 11 45 Epiphany. First Maori war, 1845. 7 S — 12 4 First after Epiphany. Mr. Eagar intro-8 M 12 24 12 44 First after Epiphany. Mr. Eagar intro-18 M 12 24 12 44 Exist after Epiphany. Mr. Bagar intro-18 M 12 12 12 25 126 Err D. Cooper rotired from Speakership, 10 W 1.54 2 22 Captain Moriarty died, 1864. [1860.] 17 2 53 3 23 Triennial Parliament Bill rejected, 1860. 12 F 3.59 4 34 34 (Bay, 1788, 37 (14) First transport ship arrived at Botany
36 Second after Epiphany.
27 Sandwich Islands discovered.

M 7 2 7 27 Sundwich Islands discovered.

7 49 81

W 8 31 8 52 Barthquake felt Sydney, 1301. ● 6 41 a.m.

T 91 4 9 35 Foundation stone St. John's €ol. laid, 1860

F 9 54 10 12 (18) Corner stone of new Catholic church

31 10 49

S 11 1111 30 Third after Epiphany

M 11 51 — Deniliquin Circuit. Eden Q S.

T 12 1312 37 Eden D.C.

W 1 1 1 31 Fifth Parliament N. S. W. opened, 1865,

F 3 19 4 0 Holidays at Supreme Court. Colony

F 3 19 4 0 Holidays at Supreme Court. Colony

4 41 5 21 (26) First team All-Ragland Cricketers

S 6 0 6 32 Sephangesinas. (arrived in Sydney, 1862

M 1 7 6 Bathurs D.C. (30) ○ 6 35 and

T 7 5 1 8 13 New Zealand declared a separate colony,

W 8 34 8 54 Vacation ends.

GARDEN AND FIELD CALENDAR.

31 W 8 34 8 54 Vacation ends. [1830]

GARDEN AND FIELD CALENDAR.

Kitchen Girden - Sow cabbages, saveys, cauliflowers, celecy, and plant out any of the former sowings as saveys, cauliflowers, celecy, and plant out any of the former sowings as a constant turnips, radish (in small quantities), spinach, lettuce, &c. Plant turnips, radish (in small quantities), spinach, lettuce, &c. Plant lecks in well prepared rich ground; cucumbers melons, pumpkins, &c., will require watering, and carefully thinning out.

Flower: Gardin, "Dahlins, chrysathenums, hollyhocks, and plants of similar growth should be well staked and tied; shade all pot-plants from the midday sun. Water well late in the evening. Take up and divide buils that may require transpianting, such as trionins, spararsis, babians, ixis, silla, narcissus, scepty, ranthus, iris, &c. Sow autumn and winter flowering annuals, such as cortopois, philos drummondig globe amaranth, &c. Rose may be budded.

(Wrhord.—Bud apples, peaches, plums, pears, cherries, oranges, lemons, &c. Diebud, remove shoots, and thin superfluous fruits.

lemon, de. Disbut, remove shoots, and thin superfusions fruits.

Grape Fines.—The up bearing branches; continue to scarch diligently for enterpillars.

Field.—Break up land for wheat; sow harley for green crop, plant sorghum saccharatum, in rows three feet apart, and let each row be a foot distance. Dig up potatoes if ripe, and plant early varieties.

The Sydney Morning Berald.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1866.

1866! It is in this combination of figures that 1866! It is in this combination of figures that for the first time to-day we have to note the march of the years. Let us cast a look at the past before we consign the diurnal record of history to oblivion. In this retrospect we shall indeed find nothing substantially new. National, social, and family life is but an endless repeticial. tion, and if certain achievements of force and policy seem by their complication and vastness to be the revelation of some new power or dispensation, examined more closely they will be found to contain little the world has not scen before. If we turn to public events, so far as they affect this colony, we have nothing to

justify much exultation or despondency.

The year has not closed more gloomily than its opening portended, and perhaps were the truth told, most persons would have been wilting at its commencement to accept the present and actual in composition for the apprehended. People have managed to live—and most have lived well. There will always be some unfortunate, and some will be profligate and miserable; but can we say that we are a suffering, oppressed, and unhappy community, except by our own fault. Let those who think so look at the statistics of our holidays, as well as the spectacle they present. We shall see a well fed and well clad people, all our losses, cosses, taxation, and vexation notwithstanding A sentiment of gratitude is not unbecoming the most lofty and independent spirit. But twhem do we owe this emotion? Certainly no when do we owe this emotion? Certainly not to our politicians. Whatever good we have it is no gift of theirs. We have enjoyed the bounty of Providence—the spontaneous gifts of nature— a vast annual endowment in a territory which teems with wealth, which only needs to be gathered to be exchangeable in the market of gathered to be exchangeable in the market of the world. We are a rich people, in spite of misgovernment. We are embarrassed, indeed, in our affairs, because they are confused and mismanaged; but the hand of Gon only, which alone has made us rich, could make us poor. When we consider the vastness of that common mheritance which as a people we hold, how great the dividend which may fall to each by the fair use of this great possession; the future would be invested with the most glowing

would be invested with the most glowing colours were there in equal profusion the wisdom and virtue fully to appropriate and rightly to apply the gifts of the Almighty.

During the year we have bent beneath the yoke of taxation beyond the experience of former years, and more galling by its form than its pressure. Mr. Martin gave us the stamp on newspapers—he struck at an institution which he professes to abhor; but this last year of freedom stamps have fallen on everything. Mr. Smant gave also the package duty. Mr. SMART gave also the package dut and now Mr. Cowper has, besides other similar favours, imparted what to the consumer will be another 10 per cent. on most things. This is one side of politics. The blessed thing is that we are to have bills for more members from Mr. FORSTER, and more elections from Dr. LANG, and any other felicity which can come from that universal suffrage which has placed the patriots and the country at the ser-

vice of each other. vice of each other.

The past year has relieved us from the dangers of the civil war which brought the Shenandoah on our coasts. Our views of this great quarrel have been sufficiently clear, but we rejoice that it is over. The lesson is, however, full of admonition. We have seen how a people in the midst of prosperity and anticipation may be plunged by malignant passions into deadly conflict; and have the flower of their youth made the expiation of the passions into deadly conflict; and have the flower of their youth made the expiation of the sins of their fathers. We have seen how any vicious principle at the foundation of society will one day or other have to be expunged amidst blood and tears. It will be our common hope, now the past is irrevocable, that the two nations may, in adjusting their several two nations may, in adjusting their several claims, escape the influence of that pride and presumption which alone could make it possible that international should follow civil war. The Australian colonies, but little interested in these quarrels, except as they are so by feeling and sympathy, are still less prepared for a resolute and powerful enemy. We fear, however, they would not be the last

When we turn to the record of events of local of local interest our emotions will be mixed and various. Not the least momentous was the suppression of bushranging in the district where it seemed to be a domestic institution. The sudden fall of those who had so long defied every agency for their capture, and who had occasioned an enormous less may be fairly attributed to the law mous loss, may be fairly attributed to the law which armed the police with new powers, and struck terror into the abettors of crime. We fear that bushranging will long be known in

this colony, but it is something to understand its origin and its strength. It has formed the most distressing as well as the most disgraceful page in our history, and ought ever to encounter the most prompt and resolute resistance and punishment. The only compensation we could receive for this loss and humiliation is the cure of the diseased sym-pathy with daring criminals, which seemed at painty with daring criminals, which seemed at one time to pervade one large part of colonial society, and to infect the imagination and moral sentiments of youth. The penalty exacted for laxity of opinion as well as the dreadful end of the most conspicuous effenders may well show the thoughtless the danger of conniving with disorders which lead soon to individual and

afterwards to organised crime.

The obituary of the year will offer names at which the recollection will pause with reverence and affection. Who will forget the horror and affection. Who will forget the horror which filled society when the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was announced, to whose monument every free community owes a tributary stone! How pervading too was the sorrow when we heard that we had lost a Judge in the midst of his manufactor. in the midst of his years, who was known among us only for his uprightness and benevolence! Who has not lost a friend! On the other hand, what a spectacle is that long list of suicides of every rank who, in 1865, quitted the world unbidden! Alas, for them!

quitted the world unbidden! Alas, for them!

What the next year will disclose we must wait to know. We are aware that among the class of speculators who interpret prophecy, the year 1866 has been long proclaimed as a year of great moral, ecclesiastical, and national revolutions. Dr. Cumming has, we believe, made a fortune by books which anticipate its history. We have no cife of the kind and retailed. history. We have no gifts of the kind, and not much faith in the gifts of others. We advise our readers to confide in a Power which hides its operations from the ken of mortals; and to leave the prophetic pages of 1866 and all its successors they may be permitted to count— and may they be many—to be unfolded by the

Ar the suggestion of the member for the dis trict, a Parliamentary paper has been published giving all the correspondence relative to a bridge, punt, and wharf at Casino. The object of the publication is, no doubt, to exhibit the wrongs the inhabitants have suffered at the hands of the Government; but the real effect is to show how incompetent the Government is to deal with local works. Fresh illustrations of this are certainly not needed, but they are to be had in abundance. If the history of every local work were similarly narrated, it would convince even the most obstinate that municipal action is a pressing necessity.

The story of the Casino business is as fol-

lows:—The people there wanted something better than a ford across the Richmond River, and, of course, they applied to Sydney. People in the colony have not been trained to help themselves. Mr. Peppercorne, the local surveyor, was instructed, in September, 1859, to take cross sections of the river, which he did in three places, only one of which was suited for a punt. Mr. Morlary, commenting on this report, suggested that a low-level bridge above the ordinary freshets, but below flood level, would not cost more than £760, while a punt would cost £350, and require a man to work it.
Accordingly, after due correspondence,
the bridge was agreed upon, and a vote
of £720 was taken for the work.
In June, Mr. Robertson, stirred up, probably, by some local application, writes to the "Works" to know what is doing in the matte "Works" to know what is doing in the matter of the bridge, and gets for a reply that the matter is in his own department, where all the papers and the money authority were. Thereupon three magistrates—Messrs. Gerrard, Mackellar, and Hays—were authorised to invite tenders, and Mr. Peppercorne. Was requested to give them his professional sessions. quested to give them his professional assistance. The result was that he reported that the bank, on one side, was composed of very loose soil, on one side, was composed of very loose soil, and easily washed away, and suggested that a stone abutment, with short retaining walls, would be very desirable. Mr. MORIABTY said that any suggestion from Mr. PEPPERCONE had better be attended to, but as he was not in his department, he would not give him any instructions. The "Lands," not exactly knowing what to advise, decided to leave Mr. PEPPERCONE to do as he best could, and take all the responsibility.

But then came an intimation from Casino.

But then came an intimation from Casin that all the tenders were in excess of the vote. above the limit; but the Engineer recommended ts acceptance, and the voting of a further sun of £150. The contractors at last began to get of £150. The contractors at last began to get to work. This was in June, 1863, or nearly four years after official preparations first com-menced. So much for the promptitude of the central Government in such matters.

Soon after the works had commenced, Mr. MORIARTY happened to be on an official visit e the neighbourhood, and went to inspect the site, and then he discovered from personal observation what he had not previously learned from reports, that a low-level bridge would be totally unsuitable, and would be certain to be carried away by the first heavy flood. The site selected he found to be the worst possible; but He stopped the works, therefore, at once. The only alternatives were a high-level bridge or a punt. The local folks said a punt was not good enough, but a high-level bridge would cost £5500. even the better sites were totally unsuitable

Then began a long correspondence with Messrs. Brooks and Goodsin, of Newcastle, the contractors. They very naturally asked for compensation. They had got a lot of timber and ironwork on the ground unsuitable for any other job they had on hand, and adding to that their travelling expenses and losses through stoppage, they ran up a claim to £350. But, as an alternative, they offered to take the material and £230. Mr. MORIARTY take the material and £230. Mr. MORIARTY proposed £100 as a compensation. This was declined, and legal proceedings were intimated. At last it was agreed to give them £150 compensation, and the job for the punt and the wharf pensation, said the just at Casino. For the wharf £264 17s, was to be paid, and for the punt £600, although Mr. MORIARTY's original estimate for a punt was £350. This arrangement was finally settled in May, 1864.
Then we hear nothing more of the matter till

November in the same year, when the punt is fnished. Mr. Peppencorne writes to know finished. Mr. Peppercorne writes to know what he is to do with the punt, as he is off on other business and cannot stop to take care of it. He proposes to leave it in the care of Mr. Fawcett, the magistrate. He also points out that there is no rope for it and no approaches to it. Mr. Bennett, the Engineer for Roads, is applied to to have the approaches made, but he replies that he has no funds available. Accordingly, it was proposed to put £200 on the Supplementary Estimates for a rope and approaches, and meantime some kind person was requested to look after the welfare of this punt, which had been so much clamoured for, and which, with compensation, had just cost the

country £750. The Clerk of Petty Sessions was asked to be good enough to see that it did not walk away in a flood, but he replied that his duties frequently took him away, and he had no anthority or funds to hire people to look after it is his absence, or help him in a time of flood. He pointed out that it was moored by a chain borrowed from a neighbour, who would want it on the first occasion of a flood, and that for the on the gras occasion or a way would be certain flood to drift the punt away would be certain wreck, as there was a rapid just below. He suggested that the police should look after it. Mr. Bennett, however, was requested to take it in charge, and his subordinate Mr. Hyndman, the road superintendent, agreed with Nathan TAYLOR to act pro tem. as ferryman, at twenty

The necessary rope was duly bought and forwarded, but Mr. Hyndman reports that he did not think it expedient to stretch the rope yet as the punt could not be worked till the approaches were made, and if a flood came it would have to be let go and hauled in. Upon this Mr. BENNETT naturally inquires what is the use of the punt at all if it is not wanted when there are no floods, and if it cannot be used when there are floods. The reply is that it is useful in slight freshets when the ford is not crossable. But how many days in the year the ford is impassable is not stated. Facts as to the merits of the case only come out by degrees, and some facts do not come out at all.

It was proposed of course to lease the punt, and there was another correspondence about the dues, and what dues could be legally levied. This was at last settled, and the ferry was pubicly proclaimed in the Gazette of the fourth of August. But while this official routine was being got through, and even two months before it was co upleted, the punt that had given the department so much trouble was under water! She had succumbed to the first freshet, through the carelessness of the man in charge. Then came the question, who owned the punt, and who was to be responsible for the cost of raising her? Mr. HYNDMAN, however, contracts to get her raised for £20, but asks what he is to do with her when she is above water again. Mr. Bennett, thoroughly disgusted, it would seem, with the whole affair, writes: "I cannot incur any further expense for those punts. I will recommend the Government finally to try and let them—if they cannot do so to sell them—if they cannot do that to haul them up high and dry. If local people will not take any interest in those matters it is impossible the Govern-

ment can." This was in August of the present year. This was in August of the present year. Whether the pant is above water yet, whether it is high and dry, whether the approaches to it have been made, or whether it has been ever used, we know not. Perhaps some further parliamentary correspondence will give the future history of this punt—for it is a history worth recording.

worth recording.

Added to the correspondence are two three letters about the wharf, the only notable three letters about the wharf, the only notatie point in which is that, while the work was being constructed, it was pointed out to the Government by petition that the wharf was quite inaccessible to drays on account of landslips, and that it was quite inaccessible to boats on account of obstructions in the river! A paracticularly calculate wharf under such circumstances, we should imagine, and well worth the

money spent upon it!

This narrative needs no comment. It tells its own tale. If local residents want local improvements they must see to them themselves ; they will get the work done cheaper, better, and more quickly. The central Government cannot possibly do the work well. It only wastes money in blunders, and wastes time in endless

THE MINISTRY.—It is currently reported that Mr. Robertson is about to return to office as Secretary for Lands, having estiled the matters that occasioned his retirement from the Ministry. Various rumours have been circulated respecting the appointment of Colonial breasurer; but as Mr. Senuela resignation does not appear to have been accepted by the Governor, it is supposed that he will retain the jost of Finance Minister. The Amendby will meet pursuant to adjournment to-morrow afternoon, but it is expected that a further adjournment for a few days will be determined on.

expected that a further adjournment for a few days will be determined on.

RETHENGHEN'S IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—A circular has been addressed by the Colonial Secretary to the heads of the different Government Departments referring to the recent determination of the Legislative Assembly that some extensive retrenchment abound be made in the public service, and suggresting that they should immediately turn their attention to the matter. They are reminded that the question they have to consider is not, whether or not retreachment can be effected, but as to how it is to be carried out; and it is intimated that in the event of its being found impracticable to reduce the number of officials in their respective departments, reductions will have to be made in the salaries.

spective departments, reductions will have to be made in the salaries.

CAPTURE OF THE BURBANGHE DUNN.—A telegram was received on Saturday afternoon from Bathurst, communicating the news of the aspture of John Dunn, the only survivor of Gilbert's gung of bushrangers. The telegram states that Dunn was arrested on the Marthaguy Orcek, about a hundred and fifty miles beyond Dubbo, by three of the Cannosher and Coonamble police. There appears to have been some fighting, as both Dunn and the officer in charge of the party were wounded. A reward of £1000 had been (flered for Dunn's apprehension.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT SINGLETON.—A telegram was received on Saturday, stating that a fire took place on that

charge of the party were wounded. A reward of £1000 had been offered for Dunn's appshension.

EXTENNIE FIRE AT \$1804,ETON.—A telegram was received on Saturday, stating that a fire took place on that morning at Singleton, resulting in the total destruction of the store occupied by Mr. T. A. Caldwell as a brunch of Straham and Co., of Maithaid. We are informed that the insurances are a follows:—Liverpool and London Globe, £3000; the Northern Insurance Company, £2500; the Sorthern Insurance Company, £2500; the Sydney, £2500; and the Imperial, £1600.

CORONER'S INGUESEN.—The City Coroner held two inquests at Lane Cove on Friday last. One on the body of a child, neural and the other on the body of a child, neural and the other on the body of a child, neural and the other on the body of a child named Elizabeth Lavinia Elibbitk, sged 113 months, who died from convulsions, brought on by teething and dianthra; and the other on the body of an infant, named Thomas Kelage, aged 17 days, who died from asphysia, accidentally induced.

Arsactty And Ronbiert.—About 9 o'clock on Friday evening, John St. George gave information at the Datlinghuist police station tha he had been assaulted and robbed by three or four youig men. He had been at the Pinesphel Inn, Surry Hills, and when at the back of the Victoria Barracks, on his pay home to Woolishra, was knocked down, almost choked, and robbed of a watch, a knife, and a purse containing about £2 in money. Senior-sergential Rawlinson recognised the persons from St. George's description, and in a very short time brought three men to the station house, who were identified as of the party, and another was appealended yeaterday moraing. When brought before the lench St. George was not so positive in his identification. They were remanded.

Bett Hardy Naturaka Esthouz, Noutru Stinker,—A tea neceing was held at this place on Thurstay last, for the purpose of clearings iff the debt remaining on the building and of reising funds to make further additions to it. After an excellent tea, towhi

Bushnandino are Dubbe. Promo per la commenda de grant. No further particulars have come to hat. Post of Printer particulars have come to hat. Post of the man page of the page of

tree, but he blossom is handsomer."—Courier, and December.

Alleon Highway Ronneries of the Wolld Road.—Wherad yesterday morning that Yellow Billy da half-caste coundred who has lately taken to highway a bery as a maja of existence, practised his trade pretty fit lay on the Wollphi road about Cesmock, on Thursday It is stated at he stopped Mr Watson, telegraph stat danster at Nivossite, and Mrs Watson, when driving Maister at Nivossite, and Mrs Watson, when driving Mr. Watsons pull up—Saturday's Mailland Mercury Mr. Watsons pull up—Saturday Mr. Watsons at the Mr. Leahy and party's claim is pronounced too' quite as rich as the prospectors. We saw yesterday atmile of two dwiss of gold, which was taken from a picetic quark about 14 lbs. weight, the stone being broken by a hammer, and the powder washed.

A Lycky Braow—The Tunnet Times mentions that a splendid bullet, estimated by good judges to weight 13 cwt., was raffled stadelong on Saturday last, and was won by Mr. W. Musby.

Bush the continue to rage in the neighbourhood of Timest.

Mr. W. Munby.

Bush five continue to rage in the neighbourhood of fumut. Is the night of Wednesday, Tabletop was one chain of his and turn the eye whichever way you would, a similar aspacle met it. — Them t Times of Thursday.

The Cheled River Chronicle states that, last week, Mr. Whieles Hought into Grant a bird, of a species which has not yet lest seen in this district. It is about the size of a canny, as full-fiedged, but could not fly more than a way yards statime. Its colour is pure white. It was caught between the Dargo and the Crooked River.

THURST. N, THE BUSHRANGER. Saturday evening. was received here at noon by ranger, on the 26th ultimo, Poster, which is 150 miles low in the lock-up here. I o is in charge of the

Saturday evening. Ferr an immigrants from an quarantine, typhus fever

the vn from his horse.

Saturday, 8.30 p.m.

performance of yal, ast evening.
of the ship Salamander,
for the wilful murder of

anic. 5 to 2 against to I against Lade

ry Ann, from New-Tommy, Northern rion Renny, from

As a case in y five of the lonial match, and ell as small-bore ay, and three of Mr. Rayner, the out of the four

CRICKET.

The Albert thus winning with four wickers and 127 runs to space.

Newtown w. Cumberland,—A match was played on Sainrday between these clubs, which resulted in an easy victory for the former.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

Sign Alfred Stephen, C.J., delivered the following as his reasons for the judgment delivered in this case.

This is an action by the indorsee against the maker of two promissory Lotes, payable to Speacer Ashlin or order, and by him indorsed to the plaintiff; the amount of one being £237, and of the other £261. The defendant disputes the validity of the indorsements, as against Ashlin's creditors—the said Ashlin having become insolvent, and his maskignee having elected on their behalf to avoid the transfer. And the question for decision by the Court is, in substance, having regard to section 8 of the Insolvent Act, and the two first sections of the last Amending Act, whether the transaction between Ashlin and the plaintiff, on the whole, was a transfer of property, void or voidable as a preference, under the first mentioned enactment, or is protected as a "pegment" by the more recent statule.

There is a subordinate question raised on the pleadings, that is to say, on the third replication to the second plea,—whether the election by the assignee at all events was effectual; because of its having been made (as that replication, alleges) after his sale of the assets to a third party. Since the filing of the demurrers, however, the issues of fact on the record have gone down to trial; and, it then clearly appearing that the election proved such sale, and the jury having so found, this point was not argued. A considered judgment on it, therefore, is unnecessary; but, in order to dispose of the coast on the demurrer to that replication, judgment will formally be entered thereon, in accordance with my present opinion, for the plaintiff. It is of course to be understood, if the question should again arise, that this direction will not be taken as a decision on the point.

The second plea,—on which and on the second replication thereto the questions arise,—alloges that after the delivery of the premiseory notes to Ashlin, and while they remained his property and part of his estate, he was in-debtud to th

because it does not allege that the preference relied on was freuebelent; an allegation, the materiality of which under section 8 of our Insolvent Act has never before, in this Court, arisen specifically for decision.

Now that section, so far as it in any degree touches the present case, caucts in terms as follows; that all alienations, trunsfers, deliveries, mortgages, or pledges, of any estate, goods, or effects, real or personal, made by any person being insolvent, or in contemplation of surrendering his estate as insolvent, or within sixty days preceding the sequestration of his estate as insolvent, and having the effect of preferring any then existing creditor to another, shall be absolutely void—that is to eav, according to the decision of this Court in Mackenzie v. Murrila, in January 1800, followed by several other cases, void as against the insolvent's creditors. But the admitted facts here are, that, although there was no fraud or fraudulent preference (in the ordinary sense at all events of the word fraudulent) in the transaction, the insolvent holder of the notes used on transferred and delivered thean to the plaintiff, by sele, within the prohibited period before sequestration, partly indeed for cash, and in satisfaction of noney advanced on their deposit, but partly also in liquidation of a debt previously due to the plaintiff, and unconnected with that deposit. It seems to me vain to contend, that such a transaction had not necessarily the effect, as to that previous debt, of preferring one of the insolvent's creditors to every other then existing creditor. If, therefore, it was in legal construction a transfer and delivery of pragerty, and not a "payment" within the recent statute, (questions to be considered presently), I think that the sale and indorsement of those instruments was, at the election of the insolvent's asset, among all his creditors having equal claims. It is made the primary duty of the insolvent banetty in unreader all his cetate—in order that they, and the creditors entitled

tree embarrassed at the time he may know hissaelf to be, will relieve the transaction of payment from fir read character of a preference. Every results in read the content of the parties; and the most dulost of applications not be as is under such a system. Concert can arraly be brought home to the parties; and the most dulost of applications now, seconding to the nature of the claim, become to the parties; and the most dulost of applications now, seconding to the nature of the claim, become to the parties; and the most content of the claim of the content of the state of things, deliterately adopted a less clastic phruseology; and thus intentificatly adopted a less clastic phruseology; and thus intentificatly adopted a less clastic phruseology; and thus intentificatly avoided every transfer of property, having the very such an expression and a preference fraudulent, voluntary, or in any manner dependent on intentifin, is too marked to have been the result of accident. It is to be observed, moreover, that the fish accident on-tentifin, is too marked to have been the result of accident. It is to be observed, moreover, that the fish accident on the light. The resulter review affects only transfers, or deliveries, of lend or chattels; not in ordinary estimation payments, although both alike must be meant so to operate. And the reason for this distinction is obvious; since a delete, the specially one under the property described to me, for declining to sat on the doubt expressed by the Judotical Committee, in the Bank of Australassia v. Harris, (1 S. C. R. Appendix of the committee of the committee

BITORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Mosers.

Murphy, Rose, and Dangar.

Sixteen persons were brought in custody before the Beach. Of these, five were remanded and four were discharged, while another, George Chapman, although found guilty of an assault, was neither sentenced nor discharged, owing to a difference of opinion between the atting magistrates (Mesers. Ross and Murphy) as to the amount of penalty which would satisfy the claims of justice. The prosecutor in the case, Thomas Naughton, of George-street, merchant and broker, deposed that defendant has many times annoyed him in the streets by insolently demanding payment of money be (witness) never owed to him; between I and 2 o'clock, on Thurrday aftennoon, he was walking down King-street firm Castleragh-atreet, and when at the counce of Pitti-street, the defendant, who appeared to have been following him, accosted him, demanding to know when he would pay the money he owed him; witness said in reply. "I advise you to be canifous; I have taken measures to punish you before you leave Sydney for the intuits you have already officred me; "defendant then raid. "You are a — swindler;" at the same time delivering a blow with his flat on his (witness's) nose, which almost strunned him, the effect of which was a profuse bleeding for at least a quarter of an hour, and leaving the mark of a bruise. A gentleman named Harris deposed that he never saw cither of the parties before until nearly 2 o'clock on Taursday, in king-street, between Castleragh and Pitt-street; the defendant and two or three other persons were walking guickly after the complainant and seeing from their manner that they were not friendly disposed, made it his business to see what took place; he heard defendant's demand for mency, and complainant's denial that he was indebted, whereupon defendant made use of the epithet recounded or which was a very cowardly act, and than give to the complainant is denial that he was indebted, whereupon defendant made use of the epithet recounder or which th

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. W. Church, and Mr. H. C. Burnell.

Richard Netherton, for riotous behaviour at the Shipping Office, was fined 20s., with the alternative of three days imprisonment; and Robert Anderson, for inciting prisoner to resist a constoble in the execution of his duty, was fined £2, or to be imprisoned seven days. Mary Ann Ruby, for drunkenness and riotous behaviour in Cambridge-attreet, was sent to gaed for seven days, and for using obscene language was fined 20s.

John Bull, alias Daniel Torpy, 12, for stealing a quantity of truit, the property of John R. Street, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned three days.

Matthew Johnson and John Murray, found fighting on the Circular Quay, were tined 5s. each.

Maria Louisa Hilton was convicted of stealing a box equinings wearing appared, &c., the property of Constances Harrington. Prisoner had arrived from Newcastle in the same steamer with prescentrix, and, bringing down her cab to fetch away her baggage, ordered the cabman to take up three boxes she pointed to. Miss Harrington subsequently advertised the loss of a bex from the wharf. Through the interference of the cabman it was found in the possession of prioner, who stated that she had intended to send it back. When it was returned to the owner, she discovered that it had been opened and several articles, including a pair of steckings, were taken out. These stockings were found to be worn by ber when prisoner was apprehended. Sent to gaol & fourten day.

ROSTER.—Monday. January 1st, holiday; Tuesday, 2nd, Mr. J. Birrell, Mr. E. S. Hill, Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. R. S. Ross; Wednesday, 3rd, Mr. H. Austin, Mr. B. Burdekin, Mr. T. Dangar, Mr. W. Day; Thursday, 4th, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. R. A. Hunt, Mr. J. Femell; Friday 5th, Mr. J. J. Kleile, Mr. T. J. Sheel, Mr. G. Thorge; Saturdey, 6th, Mr. W. Church, Mr. J. F. Josephson.

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The construction of section is commission to the state of the state

they afterwards returned to the steerage in consequence of some amoryance they had been subjected to by one of the efficiers. Fre vent complaints as to the badness of the provisions were made to the captain, who said it was no fault of his, and he could not help it. Mr. Call observed that the mixing of the sexes on board ship had a grossly immoral tendency, which was a much] greater offence than the che complained of, and he was glad to say that it had not excurred on beard a British ship; but he would deal with the case as it sood, with the understanding that here the proceedings terminated. His Worship then fined the defendant in the sum of £50, being £10 for each of the eight chort berths, with costs of court, and directed that each of the sewn excuplaining passengers should receive £5.

The Age of the 27th ultimo says:—A most melancholy accident, by which three brothers named Samuel, William, and Henry Carne unfortunately lost their lives, occurred at the Muri Creek, near Northcote, on Monday morning. It appears that the two last-named undreased and went into the unter to bathe, when one of them called out that he was drowning; the first-named them jumped into the water with his cleikts on and tried to rescue his brother. From tene cause or other they got entangled in the water true, and when William came to their assistance, they rank, and all three were drowned. The bedies of Samuel and William were recovered about an hour after, but life was extinct.

Erraking out of a gaol (says the Geolong Advertist) has been occasionally heard of. Breaking into a gool is a novelty. On Tuesday night, an accomplished selon of the lury lot fasternity effected an entrance to the yard of the gaol by a knowledge of the mechanical powers of leverage, as examplified in the lift, and afterwards in the gooler's equarters, by means of the "crew" "Botts and bare few accounts of the pricon—that is no say, the goolers' room—vas attempted, to the confusion of the whole satablishment. That the autumpt was suscessful is one thing. The

THE ROSTER.—Tuesday, January 2, Messrs. Alexander, Kettle, Austin, and Levy; Wednesday, 3. Messrs. Caldwell, Love, Raper, and Chapman; Thursday, 4. Messrs. Smithers, Birrell, Dangar, Levey, and Thorne; Friday, 5, Messrs. Cell-lill, Oatley, Cohen, Jolly, and Day; Saturday, 6. Messrs. Wrench and Bray.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Before the Water Police Megistrate, Mr. W. Church, and Mr. H. C. Burnell.

Richard Netherton, for riotous behaviour at the Shipping Office, was fined 20s., with the alternative of three days imprisonment; and Robert Anderson, for incling prisons to resist a constable in the execution of his duty, was fined 22, or to be imprisoned seven days. Mary Ann Ruby, for turnlenness and riotous behaviour in Cambridge-atreet, was sent to gool for seven days, and for using obscene language was fined 20s.

In the speech made by Mr. Samuel, in introducing his Budget, a little more than a month sgo, he mentioned that the Government account

number of payments for the leases under the new appraisements that have been made within the last few days.

The following official document, signed by the Collector of Customs, with reference to the meaning of the word "value," in entries of ad valorem duties, has been handed to us for publication:—

THE Collector of Customs regrets to find that a difference of opinion appears to exist, regarding the meaning of the word "value," in the declaration for Ad valorem duties, and that declarations have been tendered not in accordance with the translation. It is not to be a constant practice may have formed to the serious inconvenience, the first of the law. To put an end to this serious inconvenience, the first of the law. To put an end to this serious inconvenience, the first of the law. To put an end to this serious distinctly understand that whatever contrary practice may have formerly existed, the Legelbuter intense that in all declarations the natural and obvious meaning of the words should be used. But the "value" of goods imported into Sydney naturally and obviously means the true value of such goods in sydney at the time of declaring, and not the value at any other time or in say other country. Such is the clear intention of the law conveyed in the 25th section of the Acts, ville to the true value of any goods, will be regarded as a schooling to the true value of any goods, will be regarded as a schooling to the true value of any goods, will be regarded as a schooling to the true value of any goods, will be regarded as a schooling to the true value of early goods, will be regarded as an extended pounds, imposed by the 55th section of the same Act, which, together with the other penalises and forfeitures applicable to each case, will be strictly enforced.

Signed, W. A. DUNCAN, Collector.

Custom House, Sydney, 29th December, 1865.

The clauses referred to in 9 Victoria, No. 15, are as follows:—

Clause 22.—And be it enacted, that in all cases where the duties

The R. M. S. Ellora cleared out at the Custems on Wednesday, with 72,329 oz. 11 dwts. of gold, and 56,842 sovereigns.

of gold, and 56,842 sovereigns.

By way of Melbourne we have Adelaide news to the 22nd instant. The Register gives the following market report:—

Very small quantities of wheat find their way to market, and the supply is not at all equal to the demand. The late dull weather has interfered with resping, and there is little chance of anything like supplies coming to hand until the new year commences. Stocks of old wheat and flour are pretty nearly exhausted, and there is likely to be a good demand for the new erop house of the company of the supplies of

PROJECTS OF REFORM.

(From the London Examiner.)

LOND BROUGHAM reverts, after thirty-five years, to household suffrage, a portion of the project submitted by him to the Whig chiefs assembled at Lord Althorp's rooms in the Albany, on the eve of the Duke of Wellington's fell from power. He was then the newly-elected member for undivided Yorkshire, and his return had been hailed as one of the most significant events of the general election which took place on the death of George IV. It was read as a signal that the long-lagging rate of political progress was beneforth about to be accelerated, and there were many symptoms noticeable by keen observers that the quickening process was beginning to be felt in the pulse of the great demagogue of the day. He had never committed himself to what were called Radical opinions. Brought into Parliament originally for a close borough, his ambition had always been to lead the moderate Opposition as far as possible in the popular direction. Against Tory jobbing in Church and State, and the preponderance of Tory votes by the making of parasite peers and the retention of pransioned nominees of the opposite party in the House of Commons, he was ready to go any length. But it was not easy for a man who was entrusted by Lord Darlington, one of the great boroughowners, with the management of the Parliamentary part of his property, a man who was a proud of enterthing the Whig magnates at his table as of making a six hours' speech at Westminster or reading a philosophical paper at the Royal Society, to risk the coveted hope of leadership by proposing a very anti-sristocratic Reform Bill. What his noble friends wanted most to keep was a large portion of the borough seats, many

of which had cost them so dear. If he could make decent terms for them on that point, they would not have been equemnish about the form of the franchise. Household suffrage was not regarded as by say means a thing so formidable as the transfer of seats for marketable boroughs to counties and towns. The practical consequences of either change were far from being thoroughly understood, and it must be fairly owned that the question is a very different one in 1865, when the mass of rated householders can read and write, ard when they have a penny postage ratheoads, and a cheap press, from what it was in 160 and the seate of the conditions of the condition of the conditi

as this would not justify the hom, member in moving the adjournment of the House. The hon, member in moving the adjournment of the House. The hon, member in moving the adjournment of the House. The hon, member in moving the been misinformed, as he went further, and stated that several children left Mr. Graham's school in consequence of his being unable to teach them. This charge is wholly your property of the being unable to the them. This charge is wholly your charge in the public to judge of the truth of such a charge —

About nine years ago the Superintendent of the Presbyterian Denominational Board of Education and the Rev. Mr. M'Kee were saked to inquire into and report to the Crythal. Beard of Education—Mr. Graham's qualification of Education—Mr. Graham's qualification as this document is still in existence these would be not difficulty in producing tit.

I will go further, and prove that five years afterwards, when Mr. Graham resigned the school here. The inflantation of the property is not many of the people were deeply grieved when Mr. Graham resigned to also how the first many further and a gentlitmen, and many of the people were deeply grieved when Mr. Graham resigned to lose this show that there was any foundation for such a charge. Surely the hon. number is well aware that children are often moved from one school to another, without any cause being given on the teacher's part.

I do not stand forward to defend Mr. Graham, for I am well aware that few men in the colony are better fitted to defend themselves from any unjustifiable and false attacks than he is, should be consider such a course necessary.

However, being acquainted with the proceding facts, I consider it my duty to furnish you with them, feeling considert it my duty to furnish you with them, feeling considert it my duty to furnish you with them, feeling considert it my duty to furnish you with them, feeling considert it my duty to furnish you with them, feeling considert in your columns, you will be glad of an opportunity of doing that

Campbelitown, 15th December, 1865.

HUNTER'S HILL, ON BOXING-DAY. — The friends of Mr. THOMAS M-CAFFERY invited himself and family, to a PIONIC, which was got up by Signor Compagnoni, in his usual excellent style. The ground selected was pointed out by Mr. Jules Joubert, Chairman of the New Farramatic Company. The spot selected was a most delightful one, on which there was a booth erected for the occasion. The steams Ysabel being chartered for the conveyance of the party, all landed safaly. Dancing commenced, which was enjoyed by the old as well as the young. The table being laid, and all things ready, the ground was christened the Irish Corner, by Mrs. M Caffery, breaking a bottle of Irish Winky. Upwards of seventy people ast down to dinner, to which they did ample justice. The wines being laid own the usual loyal toast on all such occasions, was drunk most enthusiasizally, and responded to in a next and appropriate manner, the band playing "God save the Queen." Second toast, "the great of the day and his family," which was drunk in full bumpers, to which Mr. M Caffery responded, in a fading and patriotic menner, bend playing "the real Old Irish Guillens." Several other toasts were given and responded to by the general content of the continuous contents. Several other toasts were given and responded to be the general of the day in the second of the continuous contents of the content of the second of the content of the party propared for home, all appearing to have spent as most happy day, without the slightest accident, or snything to mar the pleasure of sny one. The committee of the party hald a meeting, in which was resolved to hald two picules, on the Irish Corner annually.

CHANG WOO GOW, THE CHINESE GIANT. (From the Spectator.)

UHANG Woo Gow's height is to the height of ordinary men precisely what the height of ordinary men is to that of an ordinary boy of ten years old, and yet,-that is the curious part of the matter,-he does not strike you with any astonishment until you stand close beside him and find your head not reaching to his armpit. The truth is, if we come to think of it, that the increase of all the heights of things persons except our own by about one-third of their present bulk, though remarkable enough in the case of objects to which we had become accustomed, would not be of sufficient amount to strike the eye immediately in fresh individual to strike the eye immediately in Iresh individual specimens of a well-known species. There are few things in ordinary use which do not vary as much as this in size from individual to individual. A book one-third larger, wider, and thicker than an ordinary octavo strikes us as no very massive volume after all. and suggests nothing of the rensation of extrawhich we receive from Swift's statement that Gulliver's nurse, Glumdalclitch, a little book in his pocket not much larger than Samson's Atlas; it was a common treatise for the use of young girls, giving a short account of their religion." The exaggeration of 33 per cent., though great enough to be remarkable in close comparison, is not great enough to impress the eye very powerfully at a distance, at all events without some very familiar standard of magnitude by ome very familiar standard of magnitude by which to compare it. The first effect of Chang's height is to make the group near him seem very small, rather than to impress itself as very great upon the spectator. He is so youthful, s icd, so handsome in figure, that he ther strikes you as supplying the natural standard of the human form, than as embodying any great deviation from that standard. It is almost curious indeed that we take so much note of an increase of one-third of the average height in the size of men as we do. A tall horse exceeds a small Shetland pony by quite as great a relative differ-ence as that even by which Chang exceeds the wee Tartar dwarf who is in his suite; and a great mastiff presents a far more striking contrast to a toy-terrier. There is scarcely any species of object in nature or art to which we are acexcept man, in which the linear dimensions of the largest specimens do not exceed those of average specimen by more than one-third of the latter. A Cochin China fowl is far more of a giant to a full-sized bantam than Chinaman Chang Woo Gow is to a man of five feet nine. The human species appears to vary usually indeed within narrower limits than most other species, but the advance per cent. on the average height object is not intrinsically one to fascinate the eye, and excite any of that sense of the ludicrous which we feel when the Broblingnagian baby seizes hold of Gulliver by the middle and gets that gentleman's head into his mouth, and the nurse to quiet him makes use of a rattle, "which was a kind of hollow vessel filled with great stones, and fastened by a cable to the child's waist." Chang is just sufficiently taller than other men to make them seem unnaturally short beside him rather than himself unnaturally tall. His wife, King Foo, who is five feet seven, is taken at first for an exceedingly short woman, whereas she is above the average height of Englishwomen. On the other hand, the comparison with dwarfs never makes average men seem unnaturally tall, never gigantizes them, though giants dwarf them. Indeed the constant use of the latter verb and Indeed the constant use of the latter verb and the non-existence of the former sufficiently testify to that natural ambition of human nature which, within certain limits, disposes us to take the tall men as types, and regard our own shortcoming as inferiority, rather than their overplus as excess. Dogs have the same feeling. You constantly see the smaller dogs admiring the stature of the big ones, lavishing on them marks of hero-worship, and possessed with emulation, though not with envy. On the other hand, tall dogs never feel too tall, never betray any awkwardness at their unusual stature, but walk up and down among their walk up and down among their r friends with the same sort of conscious dignity with which Chang Woo Gow stalks forth to chin-chin the crowd of humble fellow creatures. It is curious how much taller he seems after this progress than he does before it. When he rerns and seats himself again on his throne, and throws back his head with the serenity of good-natured condescension, he gradually dilates before our eyes till we seem to see again the majesty and tranquillity of those calm idols in the Assyrian Court of the Crystal Palace, which, with their hands on their knees and their heads far above the level of human turmoil, seem to convey a sense of sublime supramundane life by f mere magnitude of form, and features

when we see Chang's height, and learn that his father, grandfather, and great grandfather were taller, that he had one sister-"now no more" as the autobiography says—ten inches taller than himself, that he has a brother only six inches shorter, and that the Chang family generally seems to keep up its reputation for height,—is, whether the other attributes of these giants are in proportion. One of Swift's most amusing artifices in the voyages to Lilliput and Brobdingnag is to keep everything in exact proportion to the size of his diminutive and gigantic creations. With his Lilliputians inches are as nearly as possible substituted for our feet, that is to say, the whole linear scale is diminished to one-twelfth of the corresponding terrestrial scale. With the Brobdingnagians the terrestrial linear scale is multiplied by twelve. And this is done on the whole with singular accuracy throughout six inches shorter, and that the Chang family on the whole with singular accuracy throughout the travels. Professor de Morgan thinks that Gulliver does rather more than is mathe-matically defensible when he draws away the whole Lilliputian fleet across the strait. But on the whole the proportions are fairly adhered to. With regard to our real Fychow giant, of course many of these questions cannot arise. It is obvious that he being in Gulliver's isolated position, we cannot expect to find beds, horses, eats, dogs, rats, &c., made in keeping with his stature. But we speak only of his own physical qualities. Undoubtedly his step is at least one-third longer than our ordinary step, and were he not unfor-tunately debarred exercise in order to keep him from the eyes of the public, he would doubtless be seen to walk five miles and one-third in the hour as easily as ordinary men can walk four. But his appetite is said not to be one-third better—Mr. Chisholm thinks not at all better,— than an ordinary appetite. Though the "tissues" must be one-third more extensive, it does not seem that they need 33 per cent. more food to keep them in repair. Perhaps Chang's gastric juice may be one-third more efficient in separating the nutritious elements from in separating the nutritious elements from the raw material, or perhaps there is one-third less nervous waste than in ordi-

lapped in profound repose.

One of the first questions that suggests itself

bably therefore not yet as tall as he will beconsumes no more food than that of an ordinary Englishman. He is not, Mr. Chisholm says, in a muscular point of view, stronger than other men, though his health is perfect. We under stand that he is insured in several offices at the lowest rate at which insurances are taken for lads of nineteen, so good an opinion have the medical officers of his health; and has been repeatedly stethescoped, and his lungs pronounced perfectly sound and strong we imagine that the usual law of lung-dewe imagine that the usuar raw to the ex-velopment, which is, we believe, that the expansion of the lungs is in exact proportion to the height, would hold true, and that Chang therefore could inflate an air cushion or blow up nary man. But his voice is not at all louder, not so full and deep as ordinary men's—nothing like the voice of the rebel Tartar dwarf Chung who goes through his speech and the harsh recitative called singing with a voice like that of a brass trumpet, and the humour and intelli-gence of whose face is far greater than that of any other member of the company. Indeed, it is the perfect calm of Chang's countenance which, considering its obvious youthfulness, is its chief attraction. When he takes up the Tartar dwarf and carries him about like a baby, the contrast between the placid repose of the one face and the restless twinkle of the other, almost suggests the contrast between Nature and Man, between calm eternal youth and the curious, inquisitive industry that is busy because the time is short.' Knowing what we do of Chang, and of the tendency in his family to transmit greatness of

stature,—it is an amusing speculation whether Mr. Darwin would consider such a family to have an advantage or disadvantage in the conthe credit side of the account is to be reckoned greater swiftness, somewhat more power of ob-servation through the greater height of the eyes from the ground, all the advantages which height alone (without additional strength) may give, in a struggle, and, we suppose, a larger the containing power of the lungs; for since no part of the body displaces more than just its own weight of wrter, the magnitude of the body is no disadvantage and the additional air-bladder is a great advan-tage. Again, mere height may be a great advantage when the object is to get out of a high window, as on occasion of a fire. Gulliver ex-perienced the tremendous disadvantage of not being able to get off the bed which was eight yards from the ground when he was attacked by the Brobdingnagian rats, and Chang would cer-tainly find his height a great advantage either in reaching shallow vater after a shipwreck, or in dropping from a window or tree. Then if the family's appetite is no greater, a race of additional risk from famine, and Changs run ne on the other hand, since their muscular strength appears to be no greater, there is no great additional safety in personal conflict. On the debit side is the greater liability to acciden which so large a frame—so large a target for mis-siles—involves, the greater risk from falls which varies with the weight of the body, and the cer-tainly greater expense of clothing and housing so large a form. Chang could not live in many an English farmhouse without constant concus-sions of the brain and must, we should think sions of the brain, and must, we should think, have crept into the cabin of his ship much as Gulliver describes his creeping into the Lilliput temple assigned to him as a residence, when in Germany before his return we recommend him to carry his bed with him, as he does hi offin,-but a bed much longer than his coffin -for the German bed would be calculated (a curious deep coffin) only to contain him with his head and breast bent forward in the attitude of prayer,—and sleepless nights from such a cause have been found by persons much shorter than Chang a terrible disadvantage in the conflict for existence. On the whole, we imagine Mr. Darwin would condisadvantage clude the advantages and disadvantages of such a stature to be so nearly balanced, that unless t is accompanied by either favourable or un favourable nervous organisations and mental peculiarities, the race would neither gain upon our shorter race nor succumb to it, but might ust keep its place. Of such mental peculiarities there seems as yet no trace. Chang's family appear to take to war, commerce, philosophy, and travels, very much like other educated persons of the same calibre, and not to attain more than the usual level of educated good more than the usual level of educated good sense. Chang, it appears, is himself a man of literature, and has already written a "sub-leader" on himself which is very good for a lad of nineteen,—if not polished up by the inter-preter. By the way, in his speech to the visitors there is a capital epigram,—we hope it is his own,—which he spoils out of politeness. He says :-

"The fish dwell in the depths of the waters,
And the eagles in the sides of heaven;
The one, though high, may be reached with an arrow,
And the other, though deep, with a hook; Ans the other, though deep, with a hook;
But the heart of a man, at a foot distance,
Cannot be known.
" Yet I trust my heart is known to you. It is full of
thankfulness for your kindness, and kindness is more
binding than a loan."

Chang should not have added the sentence printed in italics. It does more credit to his ocial politeness than his literary insight. Still s no reason to doubt that he might do very well in literature, and establish inductively that men of seven feet eight have no special dis-advantage in that department in the conflict for

BEAUTY IN HARNESS.

THERE are in the nature of things numberless ruths under the influence of which we are acting every hour of our lives with no more than the haziest conception of the power they exer-cise over us. Cœlebs in search of a wife sets out with the determination that his selection hall be faultless. Although riches and intellect and beauty are matters not to be dis-esteemed, he will not seek any single gift of nature or cultivation, but will secure for himself the harmonious combination of all those qualithe narmonious combination of all those qualifications which go to make up a good wife. He talks finely about mental excellence, and declares that beauty is but skin deep, and that the only beauty which will succeed in attracting him is the hidden beauty of the soul. And what is the result of all this magnanimity of purpose? He sees a pretty face and a charming figure, and the spell is so strong upon him that he is not more than half an hour in the society of the owner of these attractions before he persuades himself that these outward character-stics are the efflorescence of the hidden beauty within. The truth is, he has fallen in love; an put the matter in any way you please, it is the pretty face and the elegant figure, the silver tongue, the winning ways, that have captivated his heart. The man who had constructed a code nary mortals. At all events it is confidently affirmed of him that his huge frame—though he is only a growing lad of nineteen, and pro-

philosophical conception. Possibly he may have done very well, and the woman whom he has fellen in love with may make him a good wife; and possibly he may have been deceived by a fair face, and in this instance has proved he correctness of his own axiom that beauty is out skin deep. There is one thing, however, quite certain—it was the outward form that won

We live in an age whose special boast is that it ransacks the corners of the earth, and leaves nothing alone that can be made to contribute to the use and edification of man. We have no remained the mere awed spectators of what fire nd water and electricity can do. Illustration these-too familiar, perhaps, to be worth quoting; but being the three leading powers by which we have changed the face of the earth which we have changed the face of the earth, they are convenient instances of how man can wield an element of nature if he does but grasp it. We have, of course, become so habituated to the uses which we daily make of these great contributions to our civilisation, that we them as integral portions of our very existence; and it is only when we are led, it may be, by some accidental circumstance into the contem-plation of the marvellous details which draw life from their appliances, that we are forcibly struck by their overruling attributes. The ingenuity of man would seem to have taxed their usefulness to the utmost. But all this has not been accomplished without a thorough study and apprehension of those forces which nature has placed within the reach of intelligence. We know that it has reach of intelligence. We know that it has been accomplished, and we know that we are reaping the fruits of its accomplishment; judging from our experience of the past and present, we believe that it is only necessary that the existence of some great material or moral force be discovered to insure its being utilised to the promotion of mankind.

From the commencement of the world up to the present time there has been no need for a voyage of discovery in search of beauty. Its objective power has manifested itself over the whole face of the earth, revealing itself to the vision of man, whose heart it has ravished through his eye. There has been no lack of an acknowledgment of the power of beauty; but the acknowledgment has been rather an unreasoning submission to its spell than an intelligent appreciation of its force. In deed. its spell is so charming and delight ful, that we may well be excused if we shrink from abandoning its silken fetters. To emancipate the slaves of beauty would seem to be a positive cruelty. What would the foll-grown man be if he had never known a child's enjoyment? And it is that delicious abandon. And it is that delicious abandon ment to the influence of beauty over our unreasoning senses that confers upon it its

Will the exhibition of the magic lantern with all its fanciful and grotesque figures, ever succeed in affording us the delight which we experienced when we looked upon them with the eyes of children? The more blindly and ss philosophically we abandon ourselve to the gazing upon those outward forms which attract the eye, the greater will be the real en-joyment we derive from them. Why seek, then, to diminish that joy with which the unreasoning apprehension of the beautiful fills the otherwise weary heart of man? Why not let his instincts have their harmless and childish fill in one bright spot where the cold intellectual plough has not yet found its way? Surely in this age we have been inundated with philosophy more than enough to satisfy the hardest utilitarian. Can we not let alone one rich banquet of God's creation without seeking to introduce into it the bitter fruit which we have plucked from the tree world may well tempt us to reason in this way. But the science of astronomy has not availed to deprive us of that ecstatic joy which we experience in gazing up into the gold-studded canopy of heaven. We have not enjoyed the glorious of heaven. We have not enjoyed the glorious vision the less if we have had some friend with s who could call the stars by their names Gazing, too, upon the silver moon as she show herself in the heavens and is mirrored on the ocean's bosom, the spectacle has not lost its power over us because we happened to know whence she borrows her light, and how the tides are affected by her presence. The rising and the setting of the sun, and his rising and the setting of the sun, and his brilliant appearance in the heavens, are visions not less glorious to us because we can note in our almanacs the precise moment of his morning appearance and his evening departure.

The lightning, as it flashes through the beautage. The lightning, as it flashes through the heavens loses nothing of its grandeur in our eyes because we have ceased to regard it as the material exhibition of God's anger, and can discuss its coming and its going by the light of our knowledge of the laws of electricity. The worshippers of the sun would not welcome us on a mission to rob them of their God; but if we were to show them how we made him paint our portraits, we might at all events succeed, if we got no further, in convincing them that the sun was set in the heavens for some other purposes than an object of their worship. Let us rather say that the sun, and the moon, and the stars, and the fire, and the water, and the lightning, and the green trees, and the mountains, and the hills, and the valleys, and the rocks, and almost every particular feature of this grand material universe, have had their worshippers. But this has all passed away; and the objects of all this worship have lost their titles of gods, and have condescended to become our servants, and

we have harnessed them to our chariots. And what is the fate of Beauty? Is she drawing our chariot, or is she a goddess still? She who owns property in all those objects whose worship we have abandoned seems to She who owns property in all those objects whose worship we have abandoned seems to collect together her possessions into one imposing whole, and taking her stand apart, to defy us to assail her throne. Her empire is over the hearts of men, and the sceptre will never fall from her hand. The heart of man will never cease to bow down before her; but, in spite of all her divine power of fascination, she must, to make good her jitle, do homage to the intellect of man. And this very subjection is the source of all her true strength. Paradoxical as it may appear, she is our empress and our slave, and if she were not our slave her empire would fall to pieces. Can we say, then, that Beauty has fallen into the utilitarian grasp of man? Yes, we hold in our hands a sovereign queen, and can: tour will bring all her queenly power to bear upon our fellowmen. We, ourselves, may be, in our own regard, her helpless slaves; we may adore her with all the abject worship of fanatics; but this will not diminish our empire over her in others' regard. Nay, more, it will strengthen it. We do not worship an object in the true sense of worship unless our faith in it is strong; and the stronger our faith in the rower of Beauty the greater will be our domiit is strong; and the stronger our faith in the power of Beauty the greater will be our domiion over her.

Men of thought are now opening their eyes to the grand power which the moral attributes of Beauty can exercise over the face of society. In our efforts to ameliorate the condition of the

lower classes, the great cry is the diffic getting at them. We say that if we could but at them, we could do something for them. getting at them. We can get at them if we go the right way to work. In their dwellings, in their workshops, in their literary institutions, in their places of recreation, in their places of worship, in every place where their hearts can be operated upon we can set up the attractions of Beauty. re the loadstones by which we can draw the people. The growing taste amusements, which is manifesting i itself in every class of society from the highest to the lowest, tells us that a new spirit is alive, and we must be dull indeed if we cannot see tha one of the leading characteristics of this new spirit is its appreciation of the beautiful. There no phase of life upon which the power of eauty cannot be brought to bear for good if vielded by thoughtful minds. It is impossible to exaggerate it, and although we may pity poor Corlebs for running headlong upon the rock of Scylla whilst he sought to avoid Charybdis, we snow that the road between the two is growing wider and wider; and that as we see the multitude clinging to the wheels of Beauty's chariot as it holds its course in the middle of the road, we see also that she is drawing the weight, and that man is the charioteer. lon Review, October 21.

STEEL PENS AND GOOSE QUILLS.

(From the London Review.

EVER since men began to think, and advanced from gesture-language to picture-writing and word-writing, they have used some favourite instrument which answered to a pen. The Hebrews chiselled a law on tables of stones the Greeks engraved their laws on brass; the Chinese, before paper was invented, wrote with an iron style on thin boards or bamboo, and in the present day they form their characters with great rapidity in perpendicular columns by means of a pencil-brush held straight over the paper. Table-books of wood were used before the time of Homer, and continued in use long after papyrus-leaves and skins became ordinary materials. They were usually waxed over and written upon with a style. Whatever was written was easily effaced; and by smoothing The Hebrews had books written on skins in the time of David; and the Ionians wrote on goat skins and sheepskins when the plant of the biblos was scarce. The North American Indian "blazed" or wounded his recording pine-tree with an axe, so as to mark it with con-spicuous white symbols. He also painted pieces of birch-bark with suggestive pictures, to remind the sifigers of the several verses in their songs or charms. As civilisation advanced, and pure letters were substituted for pictures by nation after nation, finer implements became necessary. The reeds of the ancients were in the hands of writers as late as the tenth cen-tury, and served in committing their ideas to paper, parchment, or vellum, prepared from abortive or very young calves. The oldest certain account we have of quill pens as instrucertain account we have of quili pens as instru-ments of writing is in a passage of Isidore, who died in 636; but they were undoubtedly in use a century earlier. Many ancient manuscripts written in the sixth century are preserved in the monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland, and in other religious houses. They are in Irish, or finest specimens of laborious penmanship. The geometrical figures with which the letters are rounded, pointed, and adorned, are equally curious, minute, and correct. It is evident on aspecting these manuscripts that quill pens must have been employed long before caligraphy could have attained such neatness and perfec-tion. At the same time, it is not always easy to determine from the writing whether a split manuscript; and the terms which expressed both instruments long continued to be ambiguous. A bad quill pen and a good reed produced

When Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, ubscribed the public degrees with the first four letters of his name, it would puzzle any antiquary to say whether he did so with a reed rould be no less if required to state whether when Jezebei wrote letters in Ahab's name, she did so with the split reed still common in the East, or with a pointed iron style tipped with At length, however, the gall-nut, the gum-tree, and copperas formed a firm alliance; and Pen and Ink was the result of the compact. The chisel, the graver, the style, the axe, the brush, and the reed withdrew their rival claims, and the supremacy of the goose-quill became clearly established, at least in the its undisputed sway lasted 500 years. It brough era of its own, which may b called the Age of Pens.

The age of the spear and lance belongs to primitive times; the mediæval epoch was the age of the sword; but the pen has proved a itier weapon than either lance or sw and in many countries of Europe its rule is more supreme than that of the sceptre Perhaps the goose herself was the individual who suffered most from the momentous change. As education grew general, and the demand for quills increased, the avaricious people in the farm-yard tugged relentlessly at the live geese, and scorned the idea of waiting till the day of their death to reap a harvest of quills. The clarified quills from Holland were sold at 8s. the hundred under a heavy duty, and even thirty shillings a hundred were paid at last for the choicest article. None but schoolboy for the choicest article. None but schoolboys and artists ever used split reeds, for they made a rugged line, which, though picturesque in a drawing-master's outline, was ill-suited to "upstrokes." The crow-quill was fit only for etching and the finest penmanship; while German text, old English, engrossing and other "black hands" required turkey quills, the goose quills being too weak for the purpose. With these exceptions, and that of the swan quill, which was still rarer, all the run was on quill, which was still rarer, all the run was on the unfortunate geese. Immense flocks of them were fed in Russia and Poland for the sake of their quills, and a quarter of a century ago about twenty millions were imported into Eng land annually from those countries. Indeed, it was evident to thinking men, that ere long all the available geese in Europe would be insufficient to supply the English market.

Such was the state of things when a competito Such was the state of things when a competent for public favour arose, destined to achieve in a short time extensive triumph, and win from the goosequill more than half its field of action. This was the steel pen. Many abortive attempts had been made to supply the schoolmaster and clerk's office with some other instrument besides the quill. In France they tried bone pens, but without much success. Then the glass or "fountain pen" came and offered itself. It was both pen and inkstand. The sable fluid was to percolate, in a perennial stream through the narrow tube without any trouble on the part of the writer. For "the first time of asking" it answered well; but on second use, the tiny duct was invariably choked up, and nothing could

of | cleanse it. Then fountain pens were made of brass, the feeding channel opened and shut, and could easily be cleaned. But the brass oxidzed, and the ink refused to flow on any terms. Thin pliant brass lacquered over was tried, next in imitation of quill pens, but no one could write with it : tortoiseshell succeeded little better than bone, and the fashion of arming the nibs of pensmade from turkey quills with rhodium, ruby, and diamond points was equally a failure. At length the right thing came to hand. A French mechanic, named Arnoux. ad produced metallic pens in the last century but steel pens for writing were first made in this country by Mr. Wise, in 1802. For a considerable time they were manufactured with flat cheeks, and a patent was taken out for them in this form in 1812. Dr. Wollaston's rhodium pen, and the iridium pen of others, were both flat.

make steel pens on an improved plan, and six years after, they were manufactured in Birmingam, where some of the largest and finest stee pen establishments are now flourishing. pen establishments are now figurishing. At first they were neither good nor cheap. Pens very inferior to those we now buyat a shilling a gross were displayed estentationally on cardboard squares, and sold at half-a-crown a dozen. Many large fortunes were made, and numberless patents were taken out. Every possible shape and quality became the subject of a patent, and not half of those proposed were ever manufactured. A penmaker, who was fast becoming a of ratented pens, which he had never made nor intended to make. "I buy the designs and models," he said, "of the designers. Then I patent them, and put them to bed. They are ell worth manufacturing; indeed, many well worth manufacturing; indeed, many of them are better than anything in the market. But if I were to bring them out, they would only damage the sale of those I am producing by the million, while I should be at the cost of new machinery. So I let them sleep on; and if I do not wake them, no one else, you see, can." This was a trait of commercial policy well deserving consideration in connection with the subject of sideration in connection with the subject of Swedish fron is said to be the best patents. material for pens. It is converted into steel on the old plan in a furnace, or by the new process of Mr. Bessemer, and subsequently hardened by tilting, casting into ingots, and rolling it into way is enormous. As much as four and twenty years ago it amounted to 120 tons annually, and was equivalent to about two hundred millions of pens. This quantity is now greatly increased in consequence of the penny postage, and the improvements in steel pen manufacture. Some idea of it may be gathered from the fact, that pens may now be bought by the trade at fourgross, box included, and that there are ouses which produce twenty, thirty, and even fifty thousand pens daily throughout the year.

The art of pen-making has never been brought to greater perfection than in the manufacture of lithographic "crowquill" steel pens. They are very small, as the term indicates, and are adapted to the finest shading. Their chief use is in tracing in crimson lake, and also in lithographic ink on "transfer which has the semestable reacter." paper," which has the remarkable property of discharging all its inked lines on the stone, so as to make a complete transfer of the writing o drawing. The process by which steel pens are made is too long and complicated to be de-scribed in this place; but there is one step in it which particularly strikes every visitor of a Birmingham or Sheffield factory. After a great deal of hard treatment they have under ing, slitting, and curving, in the oven and the cylinder, the pens have acquired a disagreeable roughness, which must be removed. For this purpose they are put into huge tis cans with a quantity of sawdust. The cans are made to evolve rapidly by steam, and the pens cleans and smooth each other by friction, while the and smooth each other by friction, while the sawdust takes up all the impurities disengaged. Thus Arthur Hallam used to say that the form and gloss, the picturesque of man and man, are merged and ground in the social mill of great cities, where we are all unconsciously employed in rubbing down each other's angles.

Women Farmers.—The "bloomer" costume ladies of America have just held a two days' convention at Rochester, New York. A family of women farmers was introduced to the meeting by Dr. Jackson. He begged to introduce Mr. Pauline J. Roberts of Pekin, Nisgara county, known as the women farmer. He said that she and her daughters did all the work of the farm, ploughing, sowing, reaging, &c. Mrs. Roberts was called for to come on the stage, which she did, four of her girls accompanying her. She made a few remarks, giving the reasons that led her to adopt the short skirts. The wholsfamily, mother and daughters, where a healthy-losking lot, and appeared as if they could do a man's work anywhere. When Mrs. Roberts came on to the stage, the president said that her husband might come too—he need not be ashamed of his family. Some one in the audience remarked that he was only i man, and the president replied, "That is so, and s will make no difference then whether he comes or set." The next day Miss Lucretia Roberts, one of the daughters, wed as assech which it thus records i: "She said difference then whether he comes or set." The next day Miss Lucretia Roberts, one of the daughters, made a sueech, which is thus reported:—"She said she could not how to emlighten the salience on dress or any other subject, but she wouldgive has testimony. She thought she had as good a right to work as Dr. Jackson. If she chose to go into the field and till the soil it was nobely shusiness, and it was a great deal better to be sowing the seeds for a future harvest of grain than to be sowing the seeds of discord by gossipping. She thought that with such outlandish dress as women now won she could not command good wages. She could set do half the work, and her dress was always in the way. People might call her coarse, rude, rough, but she was satisfied, and thought she was right. She knew she was free."

might call her coarse, rude, rough, but she was saisfied, and thought she was right. Sie knew she was free."

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE HOTTENTOS.—A remarkable ethnological problem is presented by the appearance of a single race in the southern province of Africa, entirely different from the South African family, both in physique and in language—a race of copper colour and low development said dark races of noble physical structure, and separated from them both in mental peculiarities, and by slanguage presenting features exhibited to no other tonge. This people (the Hottentots) are supposed to be the oldest people on the South African estiment; and among the evidences of this, is the fact that the rivers, even in the Bechuana territory, bear Hottentot names. Though found principally on the Southern point of the promontory of Africa, vaious fragments of their tribes are met with far in the interior, even north of Lake Ngami, as if the race hadbeen gradually pressed down from the north by more powerful tribes. It is an instance of the vitality of race, that the Bakalahiri, the poorest of the Bechuans tribes, living side by side with the Bushmen, the most degraded of the Hottentots, under precisely the same circumstances, are as different from them as sever they were; the former gladly raising, wherever possible, a few pumpkins, or keeping a few goats; and the latter scorning any culture of the gound of care of cattle, and preferring the wild life and the poor game or vermin which the desert furnishes. The Hottentot people have been gradually disapparing before the attack of civilization. In the beginning of the last century a number of tribes were settled on the southeast coast, between the Cape and the river Kai. Some of these have been entirely exterminated; others have become scattered servants of the colonists, or have entered the Hottentot regiment of the colonial army, while a considerable number of emigrants have settled themselves on the Winter Mountain, near the Kai river. The whole number is not thought to

Sone Thars.—Glycerine is the best article for suring cracks in cow's texts. Apply it twice a day after milking.

About the year 1824, Mr. Perry began to

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, MI MOND RAILWAYS, FROM AND APTER 1 T DECEMBE.
Down TRAINS. - 22 2284° 2222 48 898 23 218 848 818. 218 848 818. - 18 877 88 7114 928 98 1111 UP TRAINS. 152222 20520 ES Gardinba miral yebini -# 28-1 F 25-858 88840-1-1intermediate stations roing beyond Pursuella will be forwarded by Nos. 5 and 8 from Berry. Nos. 5 and 10, 10 from the state of the state o Trains with passenger carriage, atta-Norm.—Special No. 12 Dones Tra diale stations to set down passenge will not be available for this train. Done Trains will stop at Dough minutes after leaving Menangle; unnutes after leaving Pictori. GREAT NORTHERN RA. DOWN TRAINS-NEWCASTLE & UP TRAINS-SINGLETON STATIS Trains will stop at Wolfombi it as Trains will stop at Wolfombi it as Trains will be the Passenger of down if required — Falkness, Voodford, and Hexham. BIBTHS, MARRIAGES, cases these amountement trated and endorsed, or they can

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

ORIGINAL MI

3288

scless to expatiate more fully upon the advantages utily first-class hetel, it being so well known as rite house for squatters and commercial travetters, for private families travetling to the district, ossy that the present proprietor can give satisfactor of the property of the district of the present proprietor can give satisfactors for wishing to relinquish the business. 4 principals will be treated with.

Mr. ABRAHAM COLIEN, Wynyard-square, or, HENRY SOLOMON, Club House Rotel,

RF, DARLING HARBOUR.—To Shipowners, Timber and Coal Merchants, Produce Agents, and To be DISPOSED OF, on very favourable terms, pired LEASE of WHARF PROPERTY, admir-sted for any business where extensive accommoda-deep water frontage is required. To any one small capital at command, the above is an oppor-ant very seldem occurs of securing a centrally Wharf, with a good connection attached. The small storage returns alone form a good income. re rasy be obtained on application to F. E. ORTH, Agent, No. 401, George street.

THERN QUERNSLAND.—Certain and Rapid Portuse to an Enterprising CORNSTALK HOTEL, ROCKHAMPTON.

848

e room, 16 x 16 coronicate, aving one of Russell's in with every convenience, aving one of Russell's if feet patent stoves, and cook a yearry attached seen bedreems, making up thirty- up beds [lofty concert room 70 x 22 feet, capacity of accommodating with comfort 250 persons, of accommodating with comfort.

(e rental, whole to be sold at a valuation; the furniture and arrangement of this house are complete, and in con-qual to new.

SALES BY AUCTION. WORMS V. M'KROWN

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1866, at noon, at the promiser of the defendant, it. George-street South, Sydney, the SHERIFF with the south by public auction grantity of vest sugar, tobacco, starch, &c., &c., best the start of fi. fo. in the show causes are previously satisfied.

animed.

BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street,

by auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

arts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-oarts, do.

James — No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.

R. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from F. Oakes, Esq., to sell by a st. the Camperdown Sale Yards, on WEDDAY, 3rd January, 1866, at 2 o clock, onics, with silver manes and talks, and very handsome and compact; among them are some very super entire ponies; the others are well adapted for ch. are, and are all descended from the A. A. Co. clock sale at the store. Also, sea. upstanding colts and filles, adapted for useful furness horses and hackneys.

Fat Sheep.

URT rud, CO. will sell by suction, at the at ve Yards, on WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, 5pert 2 /close, 600 fat rethers.

the Victoria Yards, WEDNESDAY, January 3rd. JRT and CO. are instructed by Mr. David Pye to sell by suction, at the above a on WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, at half-past 2 d 7 Joseph JRT and CO, are instruct Partic Pyc to sell by suction, rom Berton, on WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, at Bervon 100 head of prime paddock-feel outile.

Horses, Horses.

Draft of First-class Horses from Guidagal. the Can perdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY and
the 4th and 5th of J. mary, at half-past
2 o'clock.

S DAWSON has received instruc-fr to F Jenkins and Thomas Richards, the state of the state of the state of the first-class horses, comprising coachers, hard-arness and other horses. Terms, cash. B. .s. Buyers. Buyers.

. WHILLAM TINDALL has received ullsa 's Yards, on THURSDAY next, 4th o'clock.

The fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock Household Furniture and Effects.

LEXANDER MOORE and CO. will se'll by auction, at the Mart, Labour Baziar, Pitt-f, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, quantity of Household furniture and sundries. Teams, cash.

Preliminary Notice

MAM and MULLEN have

Rooms, No. 273, George street, on the 3rd January, at 11 o'clock

Preliminary Notice. he My

sed Corragated Iron, &c., &c., &c. onmongers t-ipchandlers ipox ners, and others.

"HAM and MULLEN have reletions to sell by auction, at their lon Rooms, 273, Googe-street, on an Important to Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

Extensive Auction Sale of BOOTS AND SHOES.

M R. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 4th January, at 11 o'clock, 150 packages boots and shoes, as above. Terms at sale

Just landed ex Nourmahal, Walter Hood, and Naomi. THURSDAY, 4th,

M ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have

PESSES. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Reoma, Pitt-street, on the above days, Several large consignments seasonable drapery, Manchester goods, clothing, &c., &c., just landed.

Terma, liberal On TUESDAY, 2nd January, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia,

Unreserved Clearance fiale of Household Furniture, Clocks, Crockery, Books, Piano Glassware, Carpets, and Sundries. To Furniture Buyers, Parties Furnishing, Country Buyers

M ESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on TUREDAY, 2nd January, at 11 o'clock, Hair-seated chairs and couches
Oval telescope dining tables
Brussels carpet and hearthrug
Good serviceable pianoforte
Handsong dinner service Good serviceable pianoforte
Handscme dinner service
White and gold china breakfast service
Table cuttery, electroplate, glass
Handscme drawing-room suite
Oval walnut loo table
Iron and brass bodsteads, and bodding
Chests drawers, washstands, dressing glassea
Kitchen dreseer, table and chairs
Cooking stove, crockery, and sundries.

Terms, cash

On WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, at half-past 10 o'clock,

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly Important Sale by Auction. To Country Buyers, Storekeepers, Shippers to the Islands, Saddlers, Dealers in Glassware, Carriage Builders, Furnishing Iranmongers, Furniture Buyers, Gunsmiths, and others.

On account of whom it may concern, Just landed, ex Nourmahal, 13 Casea Iron Stretchers

4 Cases Gents Allover Hogskin Sad Ika
2 Casea Ladies Fide Saddles
24 Donen Whips, various, assorted
5 Cases best Carriage Varnish
12 Casea Clocks

FESSRS, BRADLE. and NEWTON have been favoured with the functions to sell by neston, at their Rooms, 239, George Street, on WRD-77 packages general merchandice,

Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Professional Gentlemen, Merchants, Bankers, and others. For Unreserved Sale

A Lorge Patent Fireproof Safe, manufactured by Marr

Could title, by Milner newder proof lock, &c.

Cone ditte, by Tann.

The above are equal to new, and are in good orde

M ESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WED-NESDAY, the 3rd January, at 11 o'clock, 3 first-class iron safes.

Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, January 3cd, at half-past 2 o'clock. At the Old Post Office, George-street. To Builders and others.
Old Building Materials.
For Imperative Sale, to clear the Gr

Weatherboard Building, 29 x 20 Iron Columns and Girders Bricks, Stone, and Rubble Galvanized Iron, Joints Timber of every description Pair large Gates, 9 feet 6 x 9 feet Large Stone Columns

M ESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have ESSIGN. BRADLEY and NEW TON RAVE
Teccived instructions to sell by suction, on
the Ground, where the Old Post Office stod, on WEDNESDAY, at half-past 2,
Building materials.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, January 4st, at 11 o'clock, At the Old Bank of Australasia.

By order of the Executors of the sate
Mr. Justice Miso,
Mr. Justice Wise,
— Pewell, Esq.

Various Les and other Books

M ESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON will sell by suction at their Rooms, 239, George-treet, on THURSDAY, January 4th, at 11 o'clock, Valuable books.

Ireliminary Notice. Hiphly important Sale by Auction, at the residence of A. S. Leathes, Eaq., Randwick.

On WEDNESDAY, January 10th, at 11 o'clock. To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects. Richly Cut Glassware
Very Handsome China, Dinner, Deasert, and Tea Services, richly Painted and Gilt, manufactured by 8, ode
Ekington's best Electro-plate
Valuable Oil Faintings and Choice Engravings
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, in elegant Walnut Case
Ornsments, Fier Glasses, Vasses
Substantial Spannah Manogany Dinting-room Pawaiture
Drawing-room Furniture, manufactured by Susse and Sons
Tubular Iron Bedsteads, and Children's Cots
Wardrobes, Chests Drawers
Marble-slab Washafands and Dressing Tables
Patent Sewing Machine
Coli's Revolver and case
Splendid Double Gun and case
Sylendid Double Gun and case
Sylendid Double Gun and case
Sylendid Double Gun and case
McIl-bulit Dog-cart, manufactured by Thrupp
Silver mounted Single and Double Harness
Allover Hogskin Ladies', Gents', and Children's Saddies,
&c. &c.

Enil particulars of which will be published.

Full particulars of which will be published.

FSSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from A. S. Leather, Eq., (who intends leaving for England per La Hogue) to sell by anction, at his residence, on WEDNESDAY, January 10th, at 11 o'clock, The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.

cificets.

Terms, cash.

Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

The above commodions family residence is to Let, paritulers and cards to view may be obtained at the Royms of the Australasis, 239, George-treet.

Preliminary Notice

At the Old Bank of Australasis, on an early day. Highly Important Sale by Auction of
93 Cases Magnificent English Manufactured Furniture and
Framework,
Now landing or Nourmahal, from London.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by suction, at their Booms, 239, George-street, as soon as landed,

anned,
A magnificant shipment of English manufacture
ture, from one of the best London houses.
Terms at sale,
Full particulars will be published.

Entire Cargo of the Anna Matilda from Valparaiso, For Unreserved Sale by Auctio 2, On Account of the Importers.

On THURSDAY, 4th January, 1866, Second lot to be offered.

Samples of the Flour will be on view, at the Rooms, on and after TUESDAY, the 2ud. 3000 Bags Estrella de Santiago 5400 ditto San Nicolas.

These brands are well known to the trade here as denoting the finest flour received from Chili. The vessel has discharged her cargo in fine order, the flour being per-fectly sound and sweet. The whole of the Estrella brand is packed in 50-lb. bags, with a view to the convenience of the country or family trade.

F. THRELKELD and CO, have been instructed by the importers, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by saction, at the City Mart, 362, George atreet, on THURSPAY, 4th January, at 11, Second lot to be offered,

The entire cargo of sound fresh Chillan flour just arrived per Anna Matilda from Valparaiso, comprising—
San Nicolas,

5400 bags superfine flour, each 100 lbs., Ratrella de Sanliago

5400 bags superime floor, each 50 lbs.

Santiago
3000 bags superfine floor, each 50 lbs.
The above will be sold in lots, to suit the convenience of the trade.

Samples can be seen at the Rooms; and bakers or others wishing to test the quality can obtain a ton on trial by application to the Auctioneers.

Terms at ale.

On TUESDAY, January 2nd, at half past 10 o clock, at the Australian Bond.

X over 986
10 Boxes Southern Tobacco 10's
8 in diamond over 963
90 Cases Pale Brandy.

To Tobacconists, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others, M R. JOHN SOLOMON has received in-structions to sell by public specion, at the

A. JOHN SOLOMON has received in-teractions to sell by public auction, at the Australian Bonded Stores, on TUESDAY, January 2nd, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp, The above.

Terms, cash. On TUESDAY, January 2nd, at 11 o'clock, At Leigh's Boud.

B over 77
15 Boxes Tobacco, 10's
10½ Tierces Southern Twist, with all faults.

To Tobacconists, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and others M R. JOHN SOLOMON has received in-structions to sell by public auction, at Leigh's Bonded Stores, on TUESDAY, January 2nd, at 11 o'clock

Terms, cash. On TUESDAY, January 2nd, at half-past 11 o'clock. License of the Glasgow Hotel, Pitt-street.

To Publicans, and others. MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received in-

structions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on TUBSDAY, January 2nd, at half-past 11 o'clock, The License of the Glasgow Hotel, Pitt-street. On TUESDAY, January 2nd, at half-past 11 o'clock. On account of whom it may concern. Ex Naomi, ——, master, from London.

Damaged by sea water. Mahogany Winged Wardrobe, plate-gas a door. To Furn que Dealers, Cabinetmakers, and others.

R. JOHN SOLOMON has received in-structions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, January 2nd, at half-past 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1866. AMERICAN CHAIRS. 7. Chairmakers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 2nd January, i) cases American chairs, Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1866.

BROWN PAPER
WHIP CORD
SCRUBBING BRUSHES
LAMPS, GLASSES, and ORNAMENTS
HEMP HALTERS, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1866, at 11, The above goeds. Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1866. SADDLERY.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Reems, on TUESDAY, at 11, 3 peckages saddlery. Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1866. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IBON. To Ironu ongers, Builders, Contractors, and others.

1966, at 11, 3 cases guvanized corrugated iron, 26 gauge. Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1866. KEROSENE CHIMNEYS. To Lamp Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Reoms, on TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1866, at 11, 5 casks kerosepe chimneys. Torms at sale.

TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1866. SHOVELS AND FORKS. JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 2nd January, 25 dozen shovels

25 dozen shove-20 dozen forks. To close accounts. Terms at sale.

FINE GROUND BONE DUST. Damaged by fire and water. OHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the rear of the premises occupied by Mr. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-street, on TUESDAY APTERNOON, 2nd January, 1866, at half-past 2 o'clock, 12 tons fine ground bone dust,

Damaged by fire and water,

Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY APTERNOON, 3rd January, 1866.

VERY SUPERIOR BLACK OIL. VERY SUPERIOR BLACK OIL. VERY SUPERIOR BLACK OIL.

.. An Excellent Sample, In I ackages well adapted for Country Buyers.

Highly Important
To LEATHERS DEALERS
TO TANNERS
TO EXPORTERS
TO IRONMONGERS
TO OILMEN
And others.

OHN G. COHEN has been favoured with fastructions to sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, 3rd January, 1866, at 3, 5 tuns fine black oit, in hogsheads an 1 terrels.

Terms at cale.

On THURSDAY, the 4th January, 1864.

Precisely at 11 o'clock.

"LESWELL," EDGROLIFFE ROAD.

The Residence of the late HERMAN MILFORD, Esq.

volumes)

A few Choice Engravings and Oil Paintings, Statuetta, Fancy Onnaments, &c., &c.

A Quantity of Very Surface Electro-plated Ware, Cut Glass, China, and several useful requisites for a genteel family.

* The Catalogues will be ready for delivery on TUES-DAY AFTERNOON. Intending purchasers are respect-fully informed that "Leswell" is only a stone's throw from the Double Bay terminus, and omnibuses leave the corner of King and George streets every half-hour. M R. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured

TUESDAY, January 2nd. At the Sydney Auction Rooms. Continuation Sale of SALVAGE STOCK from the late Fire in King street.

Consisting of 15 Cases American Clocks, various patterns Alabaster Clocks Gilt Ormolu ditto

Gift Ormoin ditto
Office Clocks and a variety of other Clocks
Gold and Silver Jeweilery, viz. Brooches,
Bracelets. Pins, Guard Chains, &c.
Electro-plated Ware
Watchmakers' Tools
Firsproof Iron Safes
Gless Show Cases
And a Committee

Hesa Show Cases And a Quantity of Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c., &c. M ESSRS, CHANDLER and CO, will continue to sell by auction at their Rooms,
Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, January 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of the goods removed from Mr. Holling.

dale's premises, King-street, all more or less damaged
by fire, water, and removal.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, January 3rd. Household Furniture and Effects,

ing of Chairs, Tables, Couches, Chiffsnieres Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Washatands Chimney Glass, Engravings, Crockery Glass, Etchen Utesails, &c., &c.
Also,
A s; leadid Rosswod Cottage Pianoforte,

M ESSRS, CHANDLER and CO, have been instructed to sall by instructed to sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. Haughtor near the Railway Station, Ashheld, on WEDNESDAY sett, January 3,

The whole of his household furniture and effects.

Sale at 11 o'clock,

GLEBE ROAD. THURSDAY, January 4th.

Superior Household Furniture, comprising
Drawing Room Suite, in resewood, covered in green demaak
Oval Drawing Room Table
Dining Table, Couch, Chiffonlet, Chairs
Wardrobe

landsome Brass State Bedsteads ron Bedsteads Rorschair and other Mattresses, Bedding, &c Washatands, Toilet Tables

Washiands, Toilet Tables
Fier Glass, Engravings
C. rpets, Dinner Service
Crockery, Glass, China
Kitchen Utensils, and the usual Household requisites.
Also,
A very brilliant-toned Rosewood COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by Cadby.

I LECTRIC, CARLOS FORM Mrs. Brown to sell
by suction, on the premises, Rotumah House, Glebe Road,
on THURSTAY, January 4th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the superior household furniture, pianoforte, &c., &c.

Farties furnishing are especially invited to attend
this rale, the furniture being in first-rate condition, and
nearly new, and all of a most useful description.
On view day previous and morning of sale.

FRIDAY, January 5th. STILL'S COMMERICAL HOTEL. By order of the Trustees in the Estate of James Campbell, and under Bill of Sale from Henry Still. To be positively sold by Public Auction, without reserve, either in one lot or separately, unless previously dis-posed of by private contract.

The Lense, License, Goodwill, Stock-in-Trade, Pintures, Bar Fittings, Gas Fittings, Household Furniture, Cooking Apparatus, Kitchen and Luncheon Boom Requisites, &c., &c.

Mequiates, &c., &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received positive instructions to sell by auction on the Premises, Still's Commercial Hotel, 342, George-street, between King and Hunter streets (unless previously disposed of by private contract),

The lease, license, goodwill, furniture, fixtures, &c., of the above well-kinown and centrally situated hotel.

Any person wishing to treat privately for the purchase of the whole or portion of the above previous to day of sele, can do so on application to the Auctioneers, at their Reoms, 164. Piti-street; but should there be no eligible offer for the same before Friday, it will be positively sold WITHOUT RESERVE.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd January. To Drapers To Outlitters, and others.

OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank THENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock, Invoices of general drapery and ready-made cloth ag, comprising

Fency wool crimean shirts

Ditto tweed ditto ditto
Twill presents, shirts

Ditto tweed ditto ditto
Twill regatat shirts
Mon's black alpacs sacs
Fancy light tweed trousers
Ditto ditto dee trousers
Silk, alpace, and cotton umbrellas
Black and fancy silk ties
Brown cotton and thread half-hose, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd January. To Hatters
To Outfilters, and others.
To Outfilters, and others.
Twenty-three Cases of New and Lashionable Fest
Hats
Three Cases Boys' and Youths' Cloth Caps,
Just landed. ex. Nourmahal, being a Direct Consignment
from the Manufacturer Mr. Leuis Braun, London,
and the last Shipment this Season.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received

ENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEBNESDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock, Twenty-six cases new and fashionable felt hate and espe. Just landed ex Nourmahal.

686-7—2 cases drab-felt leichardis, 40
688—1 ditto, assorted colours, sittched felt cavours 689-70-2 ditto drab-felt heishons, 100
671—1 ditto super english felt cavours 672-3—2 ditto frace helt hats
674—1 ditto coloured stitched canadians
675—1 ditto coloured extilcen
675—1 ditto coloured extilcen
675—1 ditto drab felt sandringhams
680-1—2 ditto drab felt tandringhams
680-1—2 ditto drab felt tandringhams
680-1—2 ditto drab felt tandringhams
680-4—2 ditto coloured felt derstalkers
687—1 ditto brab felt stitched napoleons
683-4—2 ditto coloured felt derstalkers
687—1 ditto drab felt leichardis
688—1 ditto black bely divid asissons and universities
689—91—3 ditto boys' and youths' black cloth caps, french
and num peaks.

The sanctioneers would especially direct the particular stitention of purchasers to this sale, as the goods are fashionable, and just landed ex the Nourmahal, and will be positively sold without reserve.

Terms at sale.

Pat Cattle, at Victoria Sale Yards, Petersham. On WEDNESDAY, 3rd January. M ORT and CO. have been instructed by T. G. Gilmore, Eq., to sell by auction, 200 prime fat bullocks and heifers, in lots to suit pur-chasers. That choice Station,
STONEHENGE,
situate on Caroling Creek, together with
10 949 SHEEP, more or less,
100 HEAD OF CATTLE.

TERMS- Che-third tach; residue, one and two years'

M ORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms Disc to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Put-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1866.
THE STONEHENGE STATION, on Canting Creek,
Darling Downs, in the neighbourhood of Yandilla,
Tummaville, Canal Creek, and other well-known atations. It is a sound good run, well watered, and
capable of carrying 12,000 sheep in all seasons.

capable of carrying 12,000 sheep in an acasona.

THE IMPROVEMENTS on the head station are a confortable Versadah Cottage Residence, shingled, floored with rawn boards, fitted with French lights and otherwise will finished. A detached Versadah Building, consisting of kitchen, store and servanta rooma, all shingled. Also a double but meat-house, shearers' but, all shingled. Also a double but meat-house, shearers' hut, all shingled; a small woolshed, with lever-press; a good stockyard, divided into four compartments, one of which is a drafting-yard fitted with gates; cultivation paddock, and a well-watered grass paddock of about 230 scree, both substantially enclosed. There are six out-stations, with shingled hut and substantially built yard on each.

There are also also shading and temporary stations.

With Stonehenge will be sold the following Stock :-- SHEEP. 11,192

Abo,
Assall, quiet, well-bred herd.

. Working bulbooks, drsy, horses, stores,
ments, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

This saug squatting property is in the market for positive sale, and is well worthy the attention of beginners, or those who may desire to carry on pastoral operations with a limited amount of capital. The improvements are good, and comprise every requisite for a comfortable home-stead.

good, and comprue every requirate for a combonation of com-stread.

The property is in the most favourite district of Queens-land, and in the immediate neighbourhood of some of the very finest properties in that colony. LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.

POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP, That very superior Sheep Property,
REDCLIFFE RUN, with 6450 SHEEP, more or less,
distant about 90 miles from Broad Sound.

TERMS:—One-fourth cash; the residue at 6, 9, and 12
months by approved bills, with bank discount added,
secured upon the property.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell

ORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, February 6th,
That very choice sheep property known as REDCLIFFE, situate in the Leichhardt district, between the MACKENZIE and ISAACS RIVERS, and including portions of both the Northern and Southern watersheds of the Mackenzie Range. It is also watered by Fomegranaic Creek and other tributaries of the Isaacs, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of Mr. Mackenzie's station, May Downs; Messrs Fyffe and Co.'s station, Wilpend; Mr. P. F Macdonald's station, Coolumbra; and Mr. Burnkay's station, Gatton.

Fyffe and Co,'s station, Wilpund; Mr. F. P. Macdonald's station, Columbra; and Mr. Burnkay's Macdonald's station, Columbra; and Mr. Burnkay's station, Catton.

Reddiffe comprises six blocks of country, and consists of open, ironlark, box and sandal wood country, with plenty of salt-bush. A considerable portion of the run is rich tableland, upon which, from the nature of the country, water might easily be placed, at a comparatively small outlay, and when made secure, ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES OF 25,000 SHEEP.

The IMPROVEMENTS, which are all of a substantial sharester, comprise, at the bead station, a constrable remadah cottage, kitchen, men's huts, stockyard, drafting-rard, and a 46-acre paddock. There are aix out-station auts, with dog-proof yards and the necessary hurdles.

With Redcliffe Run will be sold
2000 ewes, more or less
1050 weeners, dicto ditto
450 hagests, ditto ditto
55 rams, more or less
2000 wethers, four years old, ditto ditto

6450 sheep, all more or loss.

. Two teams of working bullocks, with drays. &c., once dray, 2 draught and 8 working horses, to be taken a

to This is really a very choice run, very much under stocked, and as the amount of capital necessary to purchase is not large, it is just the thing for a beginner or a small capitalist. Its proximity to water carriage is well worthy of note. It is in the market for positive sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES. MITCHELL DISTRICT, QUBENSLAND.
The RODNEY DOWNS Station, comprising 4 Blocks, known as Rodney or Rodney Downs Winar, Tenterden, and Ollers, together with 10,500 mere or less Sheep.

TERMS at SALE. M ORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUEBDAY, February 6th, The "RODNEY DOWNS" station, in the Mitchell district, Queensland, comprising 4 blocks, called Rodney or Rodney Downs, Venar, Tenterden, and Ollera.

Rodney or Rodney Downs, Venar, Aunaurous, and Ollera.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 40,000 SHEEP.
The country is first-class Downs, of similar and equal character to that of the Landsborough River Co., Mesers. Rule and Lacey, and W. Landsborough, Beq., whose properties it adjoins.
With Rodney Downs will be sold the Sellowing stock:—6,500 more or less even, maidens to aged 3,000 ditto wethers and ranns, 2 to 4 years 1,000 ditto mixed weaners

10,500 more or less. *...* 3 teams working bullocks, with drays and gear, horse, dray, and 3 draught horses, 10 riding horses, stores, &c... to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

EF The large extent of grazing capabilities*, as compared with the number of steck now on the run, and the character of the country, should make this a most desirable opportunity for the purchase of a pastoral property.

LEICHHARDT DISTRIC SPLENDID PASTORAL PROPERTY,

PURBROOK DOWNS,
aste on Clematic Creek, and other heads of the Comet
River, embracing SIX BLOCKS of FIRST-CLASS
SHEEP COUNTRY, adjoining the well-known
PLANET DOWNS and ALBINIA DOWNS STATIONS, and within about 170 MILES from Bookimpton, together with 16,000 SHEEP, more or less, and 400 HEAD OF CATTLE.

Terms:—One-third cash, the residue at one and two years, with ten per cent. interest secured on the stock and stations by mortgage. M ORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietors, Mesers. Miller and Hutten, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street on TUESDAY, the Pebruary,
That splendid pastoral property,
The use to fine along a personal property.

That splendid pasterni property,

The run is first-class sheep country, consisting of large platins of open iron-bark ridges and box forest; has abundance of sait bush and herbs, and is well watered.

BSTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 36,000 SHEEP.

The permanent waterholes are distributed over the run in very suitable localities, and give great facilities for the convenient and consemical working of the stations.

1/The improvements comprise—

A good sive-roomed shingled cottage, with kitchen and store, meat store, and other buildings; shingled woolshed, with lever press, and drafting yards, men's huts, good three-rail peddocks, stock yard, milking yard, &c.; seven sheep station huts, with yards and hurdles, all in first-rate working order.

With the Purbrook Downs Station will be sold the following sheep and cattle:—

6,000, mere or less, maiden ewes, ewes, and upwards

4,100, ditte, wethers, 2 years and upwards

700, ditto, ditto, hoggetts

4,300, ditto, weaners

200, ditto, runs.

Also,
Also,
Also,
Also,
CATTLE, a large number of which are broken in as milkers,

*** A team of three draught horses, cart and harness
plete; stores, working horses, &c., to be taken
valuation.

15,900, more or less,

This splendid run has been occupied and stocked by the present owners for the last five years, and during that period they have had ample opportunities to test its capa-city for the successful rearing of sheep in all seasons, both in drought and flood; and they are propared to assert, with the utmost boundence, that its grazing capabilities are not surpassed by any run of the same extent in the justly celebrated pastoral districts of the Comet and Nogoa rivers

LA CLILABLY DISTRICT-QUERNSLAND. the Tf RAWCOMBA RUNS, together with 4517 SHEEP, more or less.

Terms at sale.

Terms at sale.

OHT and C.O. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitties, at 11 o'cleck, on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1866, Thaf-cunjact steep propity

THE TIERAWOOMBA RUNS.

cumprising two adjoining blocks on the Tierawoomba Creek, a tributary of Funnel Creek, in the district of Lichhardt, known as TIERAWOOMBA and CARBUKKY, embracing an area of nearly 100 SQUARE MILES.

ABUNDANTLY WATERED.

They are in the neighbourhood of Fort Cooper and Coliaroy Runs, within easy soccess of Port Mackay, and are CaPABLE OF CARRYING ABOUT 20,000 SHEEP.

THE IMPROVEMENTS, which are new and substantially/cunstructed, comprise a capital woodahed, 60 x 30 fred, as excellent store with room adjoining, large but for men, horse yard, small paddock, and good American yards. There are also outstainen, with yards, and about 200 hurdles.

With the Tierawoomba Runs will be sold the following sheep, according to latest return, 1927 ewes 1590 lambs

**.* A team of Boullocks, dray, 6 herees, implements, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

**** The team of Boullocks, dray, 6 herees, implements, as I no fering this property to the public MORT and CO. would call attention to the very large grazing capabilities as compared to the quantity of stock depasturing thereon, and the very great facilities thus afforded for extending operations. The runs being in the market for positive sale, inspection is particularly invited, the auctioners being satisfied that they will be bought a profitable investment.

fitable investment.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

To close a partnership account.

FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING ESTATES. BRAIDWOOD.

ABOUT 9245 ACRES
OF RICH AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING
comprising the MOUNT ELIRINGTON ESTATE,
including STORK and the TOWNSHIP OF
CHARLESTON, with extensive and valuable improvenents, having about three miles from the
Shoalbaven River, distant about twelve miles from the
tewn of Braidwood, and about six miles from the
MAJOR'S CREEK DIGGINGS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-

The County of th NOUNE ESTATES.

Mount Elrington comprises an area of about 6685 acres, a the banks of the Shoalhaven River, having about three diles river frontage, about twelve miles distant from Braid-ord.

niles river frontage, about twelve miles distant from Braidwood.

The improvements consist of a substantially erected family residence, built of stone and brick, containing nine rooms, klitchen, and store; also, a burn, men's dwellings, stockyard, and numerous outbuildings. A garden of about helf-an-scree surrounds the house, and a short distance from it is an orchard of about two acres.

About 300 acres are cleared, enclosed into paddocks, and are laid down in rich clover grass. There is alse a grass paddock of about 500 acres and another of about 1000 acres, the latter about two-thirds enclosed.

On this portion of the estate is the well-known TOWN-SHIP of CHARLESTOWN, containing about 500 acres, on the bank of the river, about 300 acres of which have been sold at prices ranging from £5 to £10 per acre.

STORK contains 2500 acres, about seven miles from Mount Elirajton. It is unimproved, and distant from the Shealbaven River about a mile, adjoining Nithedale, she well known property of H. Wallace, Raq.

well known property of H. Wallace, Req.

It is searcely necessary to make a single comment on these preperties, which are now in the market for bons nide sale. Their reputation and value, and their favourable position, in a rapidly advancing district, are acknowledged by all. They are within a few miles of a large and important town, and in the centre of an extensive gold-bearing country, where, for stock and the products of agriculture generally, there is a certain market, and, what is most important, the locality is near regular communication by water carriage with the metropolis.

There are on these estates great facilities for the fattening searcely be found alsownere, while, at the same time, there is sufficient good agricultural land for the production of certal crops, and a demand from the population in the district, which must indemnify the grower from all chance of low.

Capitalists and others seeking first-class country invest-ments are particularly invited to inspect the estable prior to sale, and every facility for so doing will be afforded on application to Mr. Stewart, on the estate. TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.—Pull particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messr BILLYARD and CURTIS, Solicitors, Hunter-street Sydney,
Plans are on view at the Rooms, where also further in formation may be obtained.

OSTERLEY, HUNTER RIVER.

OSTERLEY, HUNTER RIVER.

This celebrated valuable Estate comprises 315 ACRES, a large portion of which consists of RICH CLEARED ALLOVIAL LAND, on the banks of the LOWER HUNTER RIVER, between MORPETH and RAYMOND TERRACE, together with all the extensive improvements, including the commodions highly-finished recently sweeted Family Mansion OSTERLEY HOUSE, with orangery, vineyard, and grounds; a first-elass substantially built STEAM FLOUR MILL, with superior engine, machinery, and gear, in perfect working order; a STEAMING-DOWN APPA-BATUB, a MANAGER'S RESIDENCE, slaughter-houses, piggeries, stock-yards, labourer' dwellings, dc., forming one of the most COMPLETE ESTAB-LISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES.

OSTERLEY is bounded on the north by Church and School lands; on the west by one of the cetates of John Essles, Eq.; on the east by the property of J. Parnell, Eq.; and on the south by the River Hunter. It is proposed to the south by the River Hunter. It is proposed to the south by the surveyed and subdivided by Mr. Surveyor Reuse) to suit purchasers.

LOT 1.—257 ACRES, with OSTERLEY HOUSE, the FAMILY MANSION, lately exceed by E. HICK EY, Esq., including also the beautiful Orangery, Orchard, Grounds, and other numerous and extensive

LOT 2.—51 ACRES of good Alluvial Land, with COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, two semi-detached VERANDAH COTTAGES.

LOT 3.—The first-class, solidly-built 4-story STEAM FLOUR MILL, with engine boilers, machinery, and gear (by Mesers. Joyce and Co., Greenwich), in good working order, together with 7] ACRES of LAND, having wharf, &c., on the banks of the River Hunter. TITLE unquestionable. Full particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. WANT and WANT, Solicitors, Pitt-street.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydne on MONDAY, 16th January, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that choice highly-improved estate,
OSTERLEY,
HUNTER RIVER,
IN ONE OR MORE LOTS, to suit purchasers;
fuller particulars of which will be duly announced in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms,

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
ELIZABETH-STREET, NORTH,
between King and Hunter streets,
attable for Barristers' Chambers, Solicitors' Offices, Masonic or Odd Fellows' Hall, School, Private Hotel, or
any business requiring extensive accommodation, and
a lurae lofty public hall, with gallery, &c., in a central
and valuable position in the city.

CLARK'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS and PRIVATE RESIDENCE, have 27 feet frontage to Elizabeth-street North, near Hunter-street, they are substantially built of brick and stone, and have considerable accommodation, and a spacious lofty public room.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE PIRST MORTGAGES. PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-

at the Rooms Pitt-street, on MONDAT, but Jamery, at the Rooms Pitt-street, on MONDAT, but Jamery, at 11 o'clock,
The shows-described well-known valuable sity property-fuller particulars of which will be sully aunounced.

TERMS—One-half of the purchase menty on remain secured on the property.

GINAL MUTILATED.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, L1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

LCRIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,600.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies at the
LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM, the
claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, Lordon, Cape, India, or Chima.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-atreet.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR FIRE INSURANCE,
LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE. AFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTES. Fire Insurance at current rates. Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately, or at reduced rates if combined. The premiums charged in each department are the lowest hat can be adopted with safety to the assured and the activity.

petery.
FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
34. Hunter-street, Sydney.

J. B. Rundle, E.q.
Moritz Bear, Esq.
W. D. Stewart, Esq.
Money E. S. M. L. C. Weekes, Esq.
M. L. C. Moodle, Esq.
M. L. C. Moodle, Esq.
Mesers. Moss Levy and Co., 2 and 3, Aldgate.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c.,
of the agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager. WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. R. TOLANO Lessee.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

MONDAY, January let, 1866, LAST WEEK BUT ONE
BROWN and COLLINS'S
VERITABLE and ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
prior to their departure for England, by the English mail,
TO-NIGHT, Melody, Joyous, Dance, and Mirth Provoking Extravaganza.
W. P. COLLINS, Connection, par excellence,
in his
LIFE LIKE DELINEATIONS.
JOE BROWN, Champion of the World,
in
Two of his Extraordinary Dances.
Sig. ABECCO, Harpist and Primo Tenore,
New Ballad and Harp Solo,
C. W. RAYNOR and E. HARVEY,
in
Two New Songs,

Two New Songs, concluding with the CHRISTY'S New Burlesque Opera MASANIELLO.

erand Midday Performance on SATURDAY next Graid Midday Performance on Calculations and State of Sta

Stage Manager, Mr. C. W. DAMRY

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL:
SCOTCH DRAMA, "MY HEART'S IN THE
HIGHLANDS."
SCOTCH BAILADS by LADY DON.
NIGHTLY increasing success of the Grand
BURLESQUE and PANTOMIME.
LAST TWELVE NIGHTS of LADY DON.
The new Grand Christmas Pantonime of
HARLEQUIN and the HOUSE that JACK BUILT, or
WILL O'THE WIS C. WONDERFUL
DOG.

WILL O'THE WIS C. WONDERFUL
DOG.
Will o-the-Wisp (with songs)
Lady DON
Jack
Miss H. GORDON
Harlequin
Mr. T. LEOPOLD
Clown
Mr. T. LEOPOLD
Columbine
Mill. FRAULEIN FANNIE
Pantaleon

The INFANT I HODGOLD

GRAND STEAM EXCURSION MIDDLE HARBOUR,

NEW YEAR'S DAY, THIS DAY, January 1st, 1866.

The favourite steamer

C O O MERAN G

will leave Circular Quay at half-past 9, half-past 11 a.m., and half-past 2 p.m.; last boat returning at 7 p.m.

Visitors wishing to view the splendid scenery of Middle Harbour will find this an excellent opportunity, as the Comerang will start at 4 o'clock to the GREAT WATER-FALLS.

Splendid Brass BAND engaged for DANCING on the ground.

Races for prices forth.

Races for prizes, foot ball, and a vast amount of other Return tickets, 2s. 6d.

STEAMER COMERANG, MIDDLE HARBOUR, NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The Charterer of the above-named steamer, begs to inform the public, that there will be an excellent Lunchson provided, on the ground, at 2s. 6d. each. E. MUSCUTT, Caterer.

each. E. MUSCUTT, Caterer.

M A N L Y B B A C H.
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
MONDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1866.
The following powerful steamables
KEMBLA
HUNTER
BREADALBANE
PHANTOM,
from Circular Quay at a quarter to 10 a.m., and every half

PHANTOM,
PHANTOM,
PHANTOM,
Porn Circular Quay at a quarter to 10 a.m., and every half
bour during the day, calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.
BRASS BAND ENGAGED.
Return ticket, 2a. 6d.
FRED. KORFF.

TRED. KORFF.

ANLY BEACH.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The usual Sports, Dancing in the New Salcon, at BROWNE'S New Steyne Hotel. Cold Collation, Glass of Ale included, for one shilling. Seymeur's Quadrille Band engaged. The best of Liquors and clean glasses. Note the address—FROWNE'S New Steyne Hotel (late Cook's Manly Beach Tavern).

Cook's Manly Beach Tavern).

YEW YEAR'S DAY.—GRAND STEAM EXCURSION to Clontarf Gardens, Middle Harbour, on New Year's Day.—The splendid and commodious steamship GRAFTON will lave the Circular Quay at half-past 9 and half-past 11 a.m., and 2 p.m. A splendid quadrille Band engaged for the dancing, which will take place in the large Pavilion. A Clown is also engaged for the amusement of excursionists. A variety of sports, for which prizes will be given. Return tickets, 2s. 6d. Children, In. N.B.—Refreshments to be had on the ground at moderate charges.

WATSON'S BAY.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—A Brass BAND engaged; dancing in the saloon. WATSON'S BAY.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Come and enjoy yourselves; dancing in the saloon.

Admission free.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 2.

— The Annual PIONIC of the above Company will take place on WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, 1886; and as tickets are limited, friends and members are requested to apply at once to prevent disappointment. Steamer BERADALBARS, and full German Band engaged for the occasion. Tickets to be had of the committee, Messra. W. Camb, W. H. Wystt, T. D. Macnab, J. Stephens, W. Renny, G. Lane.

M. Renny, G. Lane.

BALMAIN.—St. MARY'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The Fourth Anniversary will be celebrated
TUESDAY, the 9th January, by a SOIREE, in the

C. E. Jeanneret, Starter

H. Edgell, Honorary Secretary,
G. De Milhau, Honorary Treasurer,
B. Buchanan
B. Buchanan
W. B. Campbell
W. B. Campbell
A. J. Manton
T. Ccok
A. P. Manton
E. Gerard
R. M. Pearson
H. S. Hawkins
J. B. Phillips
A. S. Hundey
J. J. Wright,
Henry leler
N. B. —The laws of beat racing, as settled by the Royal
Themes National Regatta Committee, are adopted by the
Committee of the Hunter's Hill Amateur Regatta,
PROGRAMME:
First Race.—It o'clock.—Pair of sculls, in outriggers,
Round Spectacle Island and back to flagship. Prize,
silver-mounted claret jug. Entrance, £1 ls.
1. Star—Mr. J. Garvan—White and green
2. Champion—Mr. H. B. Fitzhardinge—Red
3. Messenger—Mr. A. Crock—Blue and cearlet.
Second Race.—Haif-past II.—Pair of cars and coxswin.
From flagship round Spectacle Island, round flagbont off Five
Dock, and back to flagship. Prizes, silver-mounted barrel
beer-muy and Dresden stand. Entrance, £1 ls.
1. Rose of Cantile—J. Clark and J. Hobson White and
blue
2. Star—D. Garvan and J. Manning—White and green.
Third Race.—12 o'clock.—Open sailing boats, 22 feet
(centreboard boats excluded). Frize, handsome plated
epergne (camel under pains tree). Entrance, £1 ls.
1. Tarragon—Mr. R. Driver—Blue, with white star
2. Torment—Mr. John Dawson—Red, white, and blue
3. Stir—D. Garvan Band J. Dawson—Red, white, and blue
4. Sybil—Mr. G. Yeomans—Red, and blue cross.
Fourth Race.—Haif-past 12.—Tachts belonging to the
R. S. Y. S. From Pupit Point, round flagship, round

A. Spill—Mr. G. Yeuman—Red and blue cross.
Fourth Race.—Half-past 12.—Tachts belonging to the
R.S.Y.S. From Pulpit Point, round flagship, round
Sow and Pigs and back to flagship. Prise, flag worked
by the ladies of Hunter's Hall.

1. Alerte—Commodore Walker
2. Mischief—Mr. Rokburgh
3. Karifa—Mr. Gilchrist
4. Gitana—Mr. Jacken
5. Vivid—Mr. Barken
6. Kra—Mr. Wilson
7. Ida—Mr. Josephson
6. Gusseter—Mr. Hamilton
9. Julia—Mr. Want
10. Peri—Mr. Cosper.
Fith Race.—2 o'clock —Pair of sculls. Round Spectacle Island and back to flagship. Prise, set of 12
pairs plated dessert knives and forks, in case. Entrance,
10s od.
1. Rese of Castilo—Mr. J. Clark—White and bine

pairs plated dessert knives and forks, in case. Entrance, 10s 6d.

1. Rese of Castile—Mr. J. Clark—White and blue
2. Star—Mr. D. Garvan—White and green
3. Fairy—Mr. E. Tunks—Bine.
Sixth Race.—Half-past 2.—Fulling dingles under canvas.
From flagship round flagboat off Five Dock, round Spectacle Island and back to flagship. Prize, elegant cake-basket. Entrance, 10s 6d.
1. Stim Jim—Mr. R. B. Reeves—Red.
2. Florence—Mr. B. C. Bosk—Red, and green diagonal
3. Friendship—Mr. H. B. Fitzbardinge—Red and white.
4. Lisette—Mr. H. Hinder—Blue and white.
5. Oberon—Mr. W. Birkenshaw—Magenta
6. Cresent—Mr. W. G. Watton—Green and gold.
Seventh Race.—3 o'clock.—Open centreboard boats, 22 feet. From Huntley's Point round Cockatoo Laland, round flagsbip, round Cockatoo lagain and back to flagship. Prize, a silver claret-jug. Entrance, £1 is.
1. Julia—Mr. R. Priver—Blue, with white star
2. Marian—Mr. F. H. Robberds—Red, white, and blue
3. Atlantic—Mr. John Dolby—White
4. Cynce—Mr. W. J. Cocks—Red, with white ball.
Eighth Race.—Half-past 3 o'clock.—Whale-boats, open

3. Atlantic—Mr. John Delby—White
4. Cymet—Mr. W. J. Cocks—Red, with white ball.
4. Etpich Race.—Half-past 3 o'clock.—Whileboots, open
to all comers. From flagsbip round Spectacle Island, round
flagsbip, round Spectacle Island again, and back to flagsbip.
Prize. 42 per man to the crew of the winning boat. No
entrance fee.
1. Phe-mician—P. Mulhall's Crew—Light blue
2. Prince Regent—C. Hardon's Crew—Uniform
3. Naval Brignale No. 3—J. Wren's Crew—Uniform
4. Dart—R. Green's Crew—White and it is.
5. Naval Brignale No. 3—J. Wren's Crew—Uniform
5. Ninth Race.—4 o'clock.—Skiffa, built and classed as
waternen's skiffs, under caavas. From flagship round flagbott of Five Deck, round Cockatoo, and back to flagship.
Prize, drwert stand—boy with lamb. Entrance, 21 is.
1. Mary Turner—Mr. Wilmott Harpur—Magenta
2. Fromeline—Mr. F. H. Robberds—Red
5. Atrow—Mr. A. Manton—Union Jack
6. Susie—Mr. H. Woolnough—Red, white, and blue.
Teath Race.—Half-past t.—Two pairs of soulls and
corawain. From flagship round Spectacle Island, round
flagboat off Five Dock, and back to flagship. Prizes,
liquor stand and centre-piece. Entrance, 21 is.
1. Rose of Castille—J. Clark and J. Hobson—White and
blue
2. Star—J. Garvan and R. Sheridan—White and streen.

2. Star—J. Garvan and R. Sheridan—White and streen.

3. St. George
2. St. Dragon.

Twelfth Race.—Half-past 5.—Gig and dingy chase.
Prize, sugar backet. No entrance fee.
1. St. George
2. The committee have regulated the fare between the
shore and ship in waterman's boats to 6d for each person.

RULES.

RULES.

 Three entrances or no race.
 Racing boats to round all marks, keeping the same or 2. Racing poars to round an mars, account in tarboard hand.
3. In all pulling races each competitor to wear a cap of the colour under which he is entered to bull.
4. In every race, excepting the first, a distinguishing flag, not less than a foot square, must be displayed and

9. A gun need for starting, when use may an addown.

10. All boats finishing a race to pass on the north side of the flagship.

11. No boat to be made fast to the flagship unless for the service of the committee.

12. Subscribers only allowed on board the flagship by a ticket, signed by the secretary. Subscribers allowed at the rate of one ticket for each half-guines subscribed.

13. The unspire will have the power of rejecting any boats, irrespective of antrances.

14. No boats shall start unless their entrances be paid previously.

previously.

15. A luncheon will be provided. Tickets available and obtainable on board the flagship.

16. In race No. 4 these rules are subject to the rules of the R. S. Y. S., but yachts must be steered by members of the squadron. the squadrop.

17. Races 2, 5, and 10 are for bena fide gentlemen marteurs who have not won a first prize at Hunter's Hill during the last three regattas.

18. In races 6 and 9 no artificial fixtures will be allowed.

19. The decision of the unpire shall in all cases be final.

HENRY EDGELL, Hon. Sec.

HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA. — THIS DAY, a Steamer will leave the Queen's Wharf, at 9 am, and every hour during the day. Return tickets, is, 6d.

HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA.

Commodious steamers from the PHENIX WHARF, THIS DAY, at 9 a.m., and every half-hour during the day; returning at same intervals. Last boat from Hunter's Hill at 8 o'clock. Fares at lowest reduced rates.

TATTERSALL'S RACES .-So Horse whatever will be admitted into the .Saddling addock on the plea of coming in with a race horse. One groom in charge of race horse will be admitted to the adding Paddock.

reacting Paddock,
No equipages or horses (race horses excepted) will be
admitted to the Saddling Paddock on any presence whatrver, except by cards of admission.
No omnibuses will be admitted inside the gate of the
rourse grounds.
The start for the cards of the ca

course grounds.

The start for each race during the forthcoming meeting will take place punctually at the advertised time, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding, the warning bell will be rung twenty minutes previous to the time of starting. The second bell will be rung for saddling, and the third bell will be rung in time for horses leaving the paddock to reach the starting post.

By order of the Stewards,

SAMURL JENNER, Tressurer.

TATTERSALL'S RACES. RANDWICK COURSE.
NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The correct Cards of the Races will only be published by the "Caxton" Printing Office. The horses will be tale-graphed from those cards. SAMUEL JENNER, Tressurer.

TATTERSALL'S RACES.

LUNCHEON for the members of Tattersal's Club in the Jockey Club Room.

WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN.

TATTERSALL'S RACES.—LUNCHEON for the public under the Grand Stand.

WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN.

BALMORAL.—TO-DAY.—Protection from sain or rain. Cabin accommodation for 200 passengers, on CULLODEN. Beautiful enclored

m attraction; and should be seen by every first country.

The entertainment concludes each evening with the connicalities of the Campbell Serenaders.

Eores, 3s; side boxes, 2s; pit, 1s.

The HE NEW YEAR.—

MADAME SOHIER'S
WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
222, Pitt-street.

HAS GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

222, Pitt-street.

HAS GREAT ARTRACTIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

JUST ADDED,

Mr. and Mrs. KINDERs and

Air. H. L. BERTRAND.

TO NEW PIGURES.

The CHRISTENING CEREMONY of the FUTURE PRINCE OF WALES.

The ASSASSINATION of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, at FORD'S THEATIRE, WASHINGTON, The DEATH of BURKE the EXPLORER CONSTANCE KENT, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH. Admission, one shilling; children, half-price, OFEN from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Albert 2nd Eleven v. Warwick 2nd Eleven.—The following are requested to meet in the Domain on MONDAY next, at 10 o'clock:—Messrs. Armitage, Adams, J. Coates, Geddard, Love, Maher, Morris, Meares, Thompson, Vivian, and Waddy. Emergencies: Iceton and E. Gorden.

JOHN J. CALVERT, Hon, Sec.

JOHN J. CALVERT, Hon, Sec.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Protestant Alliance Friendly Seciety's Public PICNIC to Athol Gardens. NEW YEAR'S DAY. Protestant Alliance Priondip Secrety's Public PICNIC to Athol Gardens.

EW YEAR'S DAY.—SANS SOUCI, Rocky Point,
—You should come to see, for doubtless there you'd
happy be. W. C. RUST, Proprieter,
SANS SOUCI, Rocky Point, 5 miles in a straig it line
overlooks Cook's River Dam. W. RUST respectfully
invites his friends and the public to pay a visit to the abovetamed hotel and grounds on New Year's Day.

ANS SOUCI, BOCKY POINT—The PIONE & B. W. FAVELL, Proprietor, will leave the White Harse, George-street, on MONDAY, January 1st, at 10 o'clock, for the above delightful retreat.

for the above delightful retreat.

THE PICTURE GALLERY and GROUNDS at GREENOAKS, DARLING POINT, will be OPEN to the public THIS DAY.

DANCING - Mr. J. CLARK'S ANNUAL QUAD-RILLE PARTY, THIS (New Year's) NIGHT. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North. Admission by tickets obly.

Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North. Admission by tickets of by.

N E W Y E A R S N I G H T.—
Mr. W. CLARK'S
QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY THIS EYENING, Monday. 103; Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

M R. G. BROWN'S QUADRILLE PARTY, NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, at BROOMS, Cattleroagh-st.

E U R O P R A N H O T E L !!!
Opposite Prince of Wales Theatre.
To be opened NEW YEAR'S NIGHT,
MASS'S CASINO DE VENICE!
Dancing commences at 9 p.m.

MUSIC.—A QUADRILLE PARTY will be held
THIS EVENING, Chippendale Hotel, Bank-st.

FRANKFORT HOTEL.—Private BALL on MONDAY, the lat of January Lifes, Charles 1-Meat
Attraction, THIS DAY (New Year's Day).
Refreshments, town price.

W. H. GLADING, Proprietor.

W. H. GLADING, Proprietor.

CASH ADVANCES made on Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c., for sale in Sydney, or for shipment to Liverpool or London. A. GALBRAITH, 279, George-atreet, opposite Hunter-street.

J. C. NORTON having reopened the premises formerly cocupied by Mr. Baxter as chemist and druggist with a new and complete Stock of the purest DRUGS, CERMICALS, and PATENT MEDICINES, hopes, by unremitting attention, to secure the patronage of the Sydney public. Prescriptions accurately dispensed at any hour of the night.

Medical Hall, 646, George-stroct, near Liverpool-street.

Medical Hall, 646, George-street, near Liverpeol-street.

DillE and INDIGESTION, Sick Headache, Flatulemcy, Hearthurn, and all Billous and Liver Affections are speedily removed by the use of COCKLE'S ANTIBLLI-OUS and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS, which have now been hald in the highest estimation by all classes of seediety for upwards of 60 years. In consequence of finadulant imitations residents should precure the GENUINR of Mesers. J. and E. ROW, and Mr. BROWN, both of Pitt-street, Sydney.

Piti-street, Sydney.

SULPHURIC ACID.—The underagned having complete their extensive works for the manufacture of Sulphurio Acid or Oil of Vitriol, are now able to supply consumers with any quantity. They guarantee it to be free from all impurities, and to be equal in quality and strength to the best English acid.

Price, in percels of one ton, 3d, per lb.

Ditto disto five t ns. 24d, ditto.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Piti-street.

SHAW'S Rheumatic and Gout Specific; it never falls In bottles, 2s. 6d. SHAW, 70, King-street.

MAY APPLE Health-restoring, Bilious, Liver Pills, &c., 9, Hunter-street, and 405, George street.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION, &c.—
KORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a signal but carried remarks for indigentary in the commended as a signal but carried remarks for indigentary. recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gontle aprient; are mild, in their operation; safe under any circum-tances; and thousands of persons can now beartestimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by chemists, druggists, and storckeepers in all parts of the world.

TONIC BITTERS.—WATERS QUININE WINE is, without exception, the most palatable and wholesome bitter in existence; an efficient tonic, an unequalled atomachic, and a gentle stimulant; it has this great advantage over all other bitters, that while they are generally injurious to the system, this is most beneficial, increasing appetite, and strengthening digastion. To those whose system is relaxed by extreme climate it is invaluable, giving vigour and imparting a tone to the most imparied. To be had of merchants and storekeepers. Manufactured by WATERS and WILLIAMS, 2. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Ask for "Waters" Quinine Wine, "," Orders to be made payable by London houses.

** Orders to be made payable by London houses.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind—for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a curs for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and activy of this medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These pills require me restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy every offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above and the public of the publ

used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS-PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to seek box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1. 14d. and 2. 9d. per box.

Agenta for Sydney, Mesers. J. and E. ROW (late Mesers. Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitz-street.

Mesers. Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street.

TO INVALIDS.—DAVENPORT'S TONIC SYRUP.
—This syrup is a compound containing various elements requisite for a healthy sustemance of the body, and is found particularly serviceable in cases of debility arising from seddence in warm climates, long sickness, or excessive fatigue. Strumous disease or scrotule is rapidly subdued by its influence. In all cases of debility, canacistion, indigention, less of appetite, lowness of spirits, and lessitude, it is speedily efficacious. By the continuance of its administration for a few weeks, the most deteriorated constitution may be wholly restored to health.

Propared by John T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London, from a prescription of Dr. J. Collis Browne's; and sold wholesale by his agents in Sydney, Mesers. WORMS and CO., and retail by all eleminets.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1866. THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1866.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM CROFT are invited to attend the funeral of his late departed move from move from the residence, Albien-street, Strawberry Hills, THIS MORNING, at a quarter-past 8 o'clock. WILLIAM CROFT In MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A USTRALIAN GLASS AND PORCELAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

C. B. Hobinson, Umpire.
C. B. Ho

RARINA.—The sale of this highly esteemed article of food is rapidly increasing, and is acknowleged by all who have tried it as more suitable than any other dietest for invalids and persons of weak digestion, and possesses the great advantage of not causing acidity. It is highly recommended as a food for infants, as also to ladies while nursing, and may be made into cakes, puddings, &c., or used as sage or arrowroot. Price, Is packet. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

Sydney.

OLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscess, Gatherings, Whitlow, Bites.—The sarly use of this ointmest will save much pain, trouble, and danger. After fomenting the affected parts in warm water, and drying with a towel, Hollowny's Ointment should be constantly applied. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

Sold at 244. Strand. London, and all druggists.

FULLER'S EARTH, especially prepared for the nursery, 3d per packet; lineed med, in 3d and 4d packets; condition powders, 2s per packet; diamond cement, for mending broken glass and china, is bottle; corapound rhubarb pills, for indigestion, 1s box; odoriferous tincture of myrrb, for the test and gums, 2c 4d bottle; chloride of lime, in 6d and is bottles; custard and egg powders, in 2d packets; senna leaves, in 2d packets; Epprés homeopathis occas. Green's and Mocmain patent trasses; essences of lemen, exchined, beginner, the continual begrand; masse, cloves, nutmergs, climamon, almonds, vanilla, allapice, &c., for flavouring custards, &c. A. WATT and CO., 534, George street, Sydney.

DERFUMED SOAPS.—We beg most respectfully to inform our numerous customers and the public generally, that we have commenced to manufacture Perfumed Soaps, and can offer an article the quality of which is unsurpassed, at a price far below that which is imported. Price is per packet, or 4s the half-dozen packets. A. J. WATT and CO., Chemista, &c., 634, George-st., Sydney. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

F W YEAR'S GIFTS.

ST F. IASSETTER has now on view a splendid aroutment of choice goods suitable for New Year's Gifts, and imposted by him specially for the present season. They include—
Beheminn Glass Lustres and Vases
Ditto ditto Tolletto Bottles and Pomades
Ditto ditto Tolletto Bottles and Coolers
Director China Dessert Services and Fruit Stands
Flower Stands and Centre Pieces
Elegant French Bronze Inkstands
Bronze Culimney and Bracket Ornaments
Walnut, Resewood, and Mahogany Writing Desks
Ludies' Workboxes
Electroplate Fruit and Fish Knives and Forks
Ditto Fish Carvers, in cases Ladies' Workboxes
Electrophate Fruit and Fish Knives and Forks
Ditto Fish Carvers, in cases
Ditto Epergues
Eitto Candelabra and Flower Vases
With numerous other articles of beautiful design and
submanishing

numerous other accounting to the state of th

Near the Marketa.

Rear the Mark

White lead Avery's weighing machines Forster's spades and shovels Brown's naddle trees Dey and Martin's blacking Colman's white starch Colman's light blue Pearl barbey Caraway seed Flour of sulphur Tartaric acid Blocks, sah ours, and lighum vitee. Macquarie-place.

CHOICE TEAS.—The attention the finest sample of the ever imported. Also Hundley and Palmer's biscuits all choice kinds.

Average of the present season and sever imported. Also Hungey and a ever imported. Also Hungey and a ever imported of the present of the present season of FOR SALE, by JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, and 20, Bar

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